

W P N

January, 1946

PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN



WHO ENJOY A PIPE

25c



This Issue

**Meerschaum Pipes
Tobacco Blends**

Famous

KEN for Gifts Acclaimed the Nation Over!

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At our Expense

**MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE**

Smoke KEN on 5 Days' Trial
—Test every claim. You are
the sole judge. Your money
instantly refunded without
question if not satisfied.

You Risk Nothing!



Here's something NEW in Pipes—an entirely different Pipe that Actually removes impurities . . . KEN. Mr. Pipe Smoker, experience at our expense the thrill of Cool, Dry, Clean Smoke free from tar, nicotine, slugs and impurities from the first minute on. And you'll be proud of this New Pipe—KEN has beauty, KEN has shape . . . but most of all KEN has a scientific, tested

background to prove every statement. Try KEN at our expense—convince yourself that this simple trouble-free pipe answers every pipe problem. Don't judge KEN by its low price, you can't buy a Cleaner, Sweeter, Drier Smoke for any money. You'll burn every pipe full right down to the bottom of the bowl without bite, without wet heel, and with clean, sweet, wholesome aroma. KEN actually improves tobacco. Ken lasts longer, smokes easier—tastes sweeter . . . Prove all this yourself, without one cent of cost, on our Money-Back Guarantee. **only \$3.50**

Pat. 2242805



INTERCHANGEABLE BITS. Choice of six no-fade colors.

BIT TUBE. Prevents any slugs, moisture or tar entering mouth from chamber. **No Burnt Tongue.**

CONDENSATION CHAMBER. Whole length of stem—condenses and retains moisture, tar, nicotine and slugs.

REVERSE BAFFLE. Surrounds shank tube, reversing smoke flow back into chamber where tar, moisture, nicotine and impurities are removed.

BOWL TUBE. Prevents moisture, tar and impurities from flowing back into bowl from chamber. **No wet heel.**

NO-BREAK-IN BOWL. Genuine seasoned briar bowls. Pre-treated—no breaking in. No wet heel.

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FOR YEARS**

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nothing better in
the market*

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FIRST IN QUALITY AT LOW PRICES

PRIM pipes of selected domestic and IMPORTED Briar at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 EACH. Distinctive pipes, beautiful shapes, made by precision craftsmen.

ORDER NOW WHILE THEY LAST

All pipes shipped postpaid if cash accompanied with order,
otherwise C. O. D.

SMOKERS' GUILD OF AMERICA

Chicago 10, Illinois



The DANDY is One of the Most PRACTICAL LIGHTERS Ever Made

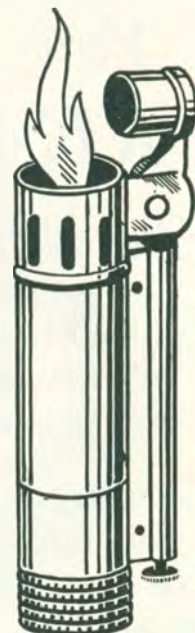
WHY?

THE SECRET IS IN THE PATENTED

3-Part Tank

(USA Patent No. 2,219,530

\$1.25



There's no unscrewing to fill this lighter . . . no eye-droppers, no spouts. Just pull out the tank and fill directly from the bottle.

New wick is easily inserted . . . it's simpler than threading a needle. No fluid can moisten the spark-wheel . . . this lighter can be used directly after filling.

And here's what will make the DANDY the answer to the pipe-smoker's dream . . . the tank is easily removable AFTER it's been lit, and with the greatest of ease, can be inserted deep into the pipe-bowl to light even a half-filled pipe.



Add to that its large fluid capacity, its smart appearance, the fact that it opens and lights in one quick action, and you have a lighter that is hard to beat. DON'T BE MISLED BY ITS SIMILARITY TO ANY CHEAPER LIGHTER. The DANDY is entirely different.

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Is Completed
About Feb. 1.**

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Catalog**

Pipe Smokers Enjoy Our Tobaccos

HARRY PARKER'S OWN MIXTURE

A Superb, Mild Blend
(Regular or aromatic)

Pkg., 25c; 8 oz., \$1.15; 16 oz., \$2.25

PETERSON'S OLD CROCK — Mild,
mellow, rich in aroma.

Pkg., 25c; 8 oz., \$1.25; 16 oz., \$2.40

PETERSON'S MIXTURE — Mild and
tasty. Regular or aromatic.

Pkg., 35c; 8 oz., \$1.25; 16 oz., \$2.40

**PETERSON'S BRITISH (type) MIX-
TURE** — A mild tobacco from an
old formula.

Pkg., 50c; 8 oz., \$1.85 16 oz., \$3.50

**PETERSON'S BILTMORE ENGLISH
MIXTURE** — Rich, mild, aromatic.

Package 25c

PETERSON'S SIR ROGER — A rum
flavor superb aromatic blend.

Pkg., 50c; 8 oz., \$1.85; 16 oz., \$3.50

GORSE HILL — An English type full
flavored mixture.

Package \$1.00

SPORTSMAN — The champion of
blends.

Package 35c

We Mix Individual Blends

PIPES

We feature the nation's most popu-
lar imported briars—Custombilt, Em-
peror, Jobey, L. H. S. Sterncrest, Kay-
woodies, and others, priced from
\$3.50 to \$15.00.

SMOKERS' ARTICLES—

Pipe Racks - Humidors - Pouches,
cigar, tobacco and cigarette boxes
and cases.

Cigar and cigarette holders and
everything the smoker needs.



Write for
Free Copy
"Guide
to Good
Smoking"

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

HARRY PARKER LTD.

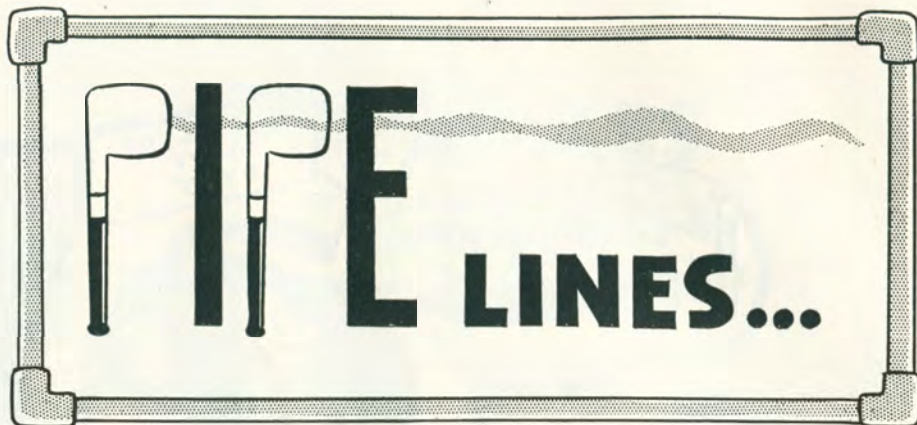
Tobacconist

1311 Fulton St. FRESNO 1, CALIF.

PIPE REPAIR SHOP

402 N. Broadway FRESNO, CALIF.

Exclusively a Shop for the Smoker.



DEAR SIR:

I understand you will shortly issue a new magazine called Pipe Lovers. I have smoked a pipe continually for many years, but have found information about pipes lacking, so look forward with much interest to your first copy.

AL. H. RYAN,
St. Paul, Minn.

have something on home made pipes, as this is my hobby but I know very little about it.

GEORGE DENTON,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

☞ THIS is planned for an early issue.
—ED.

DEAR SIR:

... strongly suggest a page for the wives, to tell them more about pipes. If they knew more about them perhaps they wouldn't ... criticize their husbands so much. I'd like to get out of the doghouse once in a while.

CARL VINTON,
Enid, Oklahoma.

DEAR SIR:

I am interested in the new magazine you have advertised of interest to men who like pipes. I can't imagine what it will be like. Will it contain stories about pipes, or what? I don't know very much about pipes but would like to know more. If it will contain stories on pipes, I will subscribe.

H. E. MONTGOMERY,
Twin Falls, Idaho.

☞ WILL do our best to get you out.
—ED.

☞ IT DOES, please do.—ED.

DEAR SIR:

I await with interest your first issue of your new magazine on pipes. It should fill a long felt need among men who like to smoke pipes. Good luck!

E. L. SMITH,
Rochester, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

I would like to contribute to your magazine. I have made pipes my hobby for many years and feel qualified to write about certain aspects of pipedom. Please advise if you are interested.

DICK AHERN,
Portsmouth, N. H.

☞ ALL manuscripts cheerfully consid-
ered.—ED.

DEAR SIR:

Please accept my year's subscription to the new magazine called Pipe Lovers. I hope to learn much about pipes from it. I am now collecting pipes and I hope you will have something of interest to collectors once in a while.

DONALD WYATT,
Huston, Texas.

DEAR SIR:

Your new publication "PIPE LOVERS" will undoubtedly be enthusiastically received by all ardent pipe smokers, many of whom have often asked us to recommend some magazine

☞ A PAGE for the collector will appear
monthly.—ED.

DEAR SIR:

Congratulations to you on your announce-
ment of a new magazine intended for the pipe
smoker. I have looked forward to such a
magazine and have often wondered why there
has never been one. I shall await the January
number with much curiosity.

M. BUCHANAN,
Philadelphia, Penn.

DEAR SIR:

My search was ended today when I heard
of your proposed new magazine from a friend.
Please send me a sample copy of the first
issue, as I am deeply interested in pipes from
every angle. May you have much success and
may the magazine be exactly what I have
been looking for.

S. OLSON,
Omaha, Nebr.

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed is my subscription for a year to
the Pipe Lovers Magazine. I hope you will



PIPE LOVERS

or book on the history, care, etc., of pipes. We will be glad to sell your new magazine in our shop.

A. FADER & SON,
Baltimore, Md.

DEAR SIR:

Am tickled pink to hear that there is going to be a magazine for pipe lovers. Please enter my subscription at once.

E. T. FREDRICH,
Seattle, Wash.

☞ HAVE often wondered what a pink man looks like.—ED.

DEAR SIR:

Have heard you are soon to come out with a magazine on pipes. Enclosed is my subscription for one year. Even if it contains but one article on pipes per issue, it will still be worth the \$2.50.

ROGER NEIBAUER,
New York, N. Y.

☞ MANY articles per month, still \$2.50.—ED.

DEAR SIR:

... if your first issue is half what I hope it will be, I'll subscribe for life.

G. F. BAKER,
Zanesville, Ohio.

☞ WE, the accused, await your verdict; hope for a life sentence.—ED.



DEAR SIR:

When I heard of your new proposed publication, all I could say was, IT'S ABOUT TIME!

BOB CALDWELL,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ WE agree.—ED.

DEAR SIR:

... It is indeed a much needed magazine, and I hope it is very successful. Enclosed is my check for a year's subscription.

VICTOR STERNFIELD,
"The Bee Hive,"
Peoria, Ill.

DEAR SIR:

... We extend to you our sincere congratulations and hope that your new magazine will prove of benefit ... as a medium of information for those who love smoking pipes.

EDWARD A. COLLINS,
Briar House,
New York, N. Y.

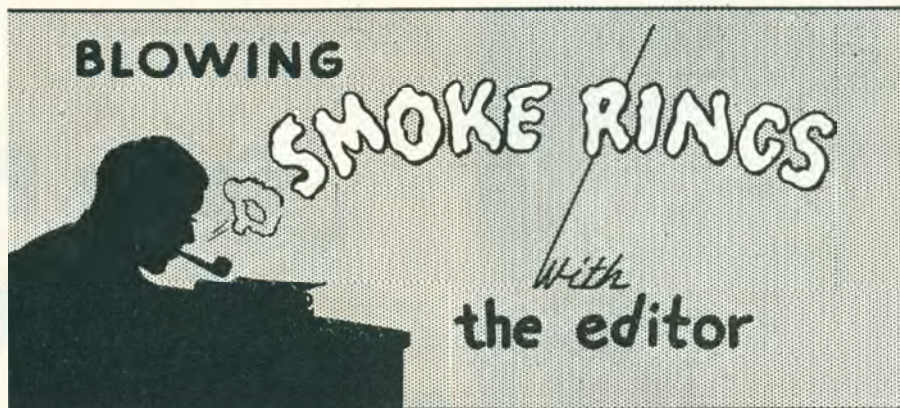
DEAR SIR:

Our check for \$2.50 is enclosed for one year's subscription to PIPE LOVERS Magazine. We feel that the many happy pipe lovers will have need for just such a magazine that you are going to publish. We wish you lots of success.

BERTRAM'S,
Washington, D. C.

☞ TO ALL, our humble but sincere thanks.—ED.

JANUARY, 1946



EVER THINK of the many changes that have taken place in the realm of pipe smoking? Grandpa tells of the old store-keeper who used to keep his tobacco in a barrel underneath the counter.



trusty barrel.

One sniff and the customer would ask "How much?" and back would come the price, "Five cents a handful."

"Nothin' better than that in the place?" queries the customer. "Waal, got some jes' came in, but I get 10c fer it," is the reply.

"Let's have a smell," and up comes a handful from the same barrel. "That's more like it. I'll take two handfuls." And out of the store he would go with the best the store-keeper had.

QUITE A BIT different these days. Wonder how that old storekeeper would have fared if they'd had an O.P.A. then. Perhaps he would have said both tobaccos were a nickel, but one was fresher than the other, or at least superior in some way.

Funny what a package will do. We go in a store, see those pretty little boxes on the dealer's shelf, then say something like "What's a good aromatic blend?" and expect the dealer to know exactly what will fit our taste. It's the impossible, and he knows it, but he has to answer our question, so he names half a dozen and waits for our selection.

This one says "Mild and aromatic," and the one next to it says "From an old English formula." Some of the names are familiar, but there are a lot

of new ones on the shelf. Finally we must make our choice.

And then isn't it fun to open that little package, and smell the fragrance and aroma of a new blend for the first time? We fill the bowl and light it, giving our undivided attention to that first taste of a new blend.

IS IT AS good as the favorite in the canister at home? Well, at least it's different. It has its good points. Perhaps as additional pipefuls are smoked we can get a better idea of how it compares with the others we have tried.

It's not bad at that. Bet Jim would like it. He sort of favors this type of tobacco. We'll tell him about it. Isn't it nice to know that the next

we buy will be just like it—same box, same label, same wrapping. Poor grandpa had to rely on what the storekeeper wanted to shove off on him. Packaged tobacco was unheard of back in those days.

But grandpa must have been satisfied, for he won't even try a modern blend. He still likes it strong—and from the barrel. Grandma threatens she'll run him out of the house and burn up all his pipes.

Funny how times change. Wouldn't be much fun to have to get tobacco out of some strange barrel, and just when you discovered some you liked they'd ship a barrel entirely different the next time. That's always been some sort of a mystery to some of us, how they can prepare a certain blend the same day after day.

One would think the seasons, weather, and all those factors would affect the plant at times. Guess we don't realize the extent to which the preparation of a good pipe tobacco has become a highly specialized science.





Final inspection being given to Emperor pipes before leaving Continental factory

ONE OF THE reasons you haven't been able to find your favorite brand of pipe during the past few months is because many of them were shipped to men in the armed services overseas.

In some instances the entire output of pipe houses was taken by the army and navy for the use of our fighting men. And don't ever get the idea they weren't appreciated. The pipes were made available to the men in various ways, it helped immensely in comforting them in their many lonely hours away from home.

Numerous are the praises these men sing of their favorite briar, and these are often reflected in the letters they write home and to their friends in this country.

The Continental Briar Pipe Company, makers of Emperor and Royal Duke pipes in New York City, recently received an enthusiastic letter from a merchant seaman hospitalized in Abadam, Iran, and who was so enthusiastic in praising his pipe that he neglected to say why he was in the hospital, except that he had been taken off ship at Bahrien, Arabia, and flown to Abadam. He said he expected to plane out any day to Boston, "only a 6,000 mile hop" via Cairo, Casablanca, Miami, and New York, arriving three or four days later.

"I want you to know," he wrote, "that I have enjoyed your Emperor pipe every moment, even when I was torpedoed. When I was under direct enemy action on several occasions, my Emperor pipes were with me, as I always

Sailor Praises Trusty Briar

Merchant Seaman Describes How Pipes Gave Him Joy and Contentment During Dangerous Voyages Through Enemy Waters While Aboard Oil Tanker

had them attached to my life preserver.

"I believe I hold the record for carrying your pipes around the world and after going through what I have, they still are in my possession. They have crossed the Arctic Circle, and the Equator several times.

"On this last voyage they traveled 35,000 miles during six months of a ten months' cruise. They have been full of salt water on one occasion, but when

washed and cleaned, were just as good as ever.

"A good product, and good smoking pipes at all times. You know this has been a long war and an awful strain on all the crew aboard a tanker. When you have 145,000 barrels of high test gasoline underneath you and running along in dangerous waters without an escort, you have plenty to worry about. Thank God it is over."



PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE

"The chair and the slippers I don't mind so much, but when he grabs my favorite pipe and magazine—that's going a bit too far!"



SOMETHING NEW

Editorial

THAT OLD saying "there's nothing new under the sun" really gets knocked around now and then, for every once in a while something new actually does appear. Now take that enterprising young sailor known as Columbus, for instance. He really believed the world was round, and he set out to prove it. When his gallant crew of ninety adventurous mariners returned from that memorable voyage of 1492, they had much to report to their king and queen, most of which dealt with something definitely new under the sun.

They had discovered a new land.

But that was not all this exploring band had found. The natives of this strange new country were named Indians by Columbus, because he thought he had reached India by a new direct route to the West.

These Indians practiced a custom unknown in the old country, a custom which consisted of placing the two ends of a "Y" shaped hollow tube into the nostrils and inhaling the smoke from burning leaves. The leaves were from a special herb grown by the natives themselves.

The Indians called these little tubes "tobagos", and it wasn't long before the members of Columbus' crew were using these tubes the same as the natives. They found enjoyment in the custom, and when the three little boats made their return trip to the old country they carried many of the tubes and much of the herb with them.

The Indian had applied the term "tobago" to the tube or "pipe" which he used, but the sailors thought the term "tobago" applied to the dried leaves which were burned, and they always referred to the herb as "tobago," or, as we know it today, "tobacco."

The practice of inhaling the smoke of this little herb through these "Y" shaped tubes, later called pipes, was something new to the people of the old world. At first it was slow to catch on as a new pleasure—a new method of enjoyment. To see smoke coming from the mouth and nose was, to many people of that day, the work of evil spirits. Laws and ordinances were passed forbidding the practice, and this resulted in men congregating together behind closed doors to "drink tobacco," as the custom was called.

THE LAWS of man have never been very successful in long preventing us humans from doing that which we enjoy doing, and since smoking tobacco was a means of enjoyment to thousands of men, these laws slowly were repealed, and smoking in the open and in society became the accepted thing.

In the more than 450 years which have elapsed since Columbus brought back something new from the Western world, man has sought new ways in which to increase his enjoyment from the smoking of tobacco. Although the custom has passed through many cycles and changes, the pipe is still the original and, to the pipe smoker at least, the most enjoyable method of using tobacco.

In his attempt to improve the pipe which holds the herb, man has tried almost every non-inflammable material known. Clay, earth, natural rock, all kinds of woods, the claws and horns of animals, nuts, walnut shells, and even human bones have been used to form the pipe which holds the cured leaves.

To create a better tobacco which will give a more

pleasurable taste and aroma, man has tried nearly every way known of improving the growing plant. He has experimented with numerous methods of curing the leaf, of drying and preparing it for the pipe, of adding flavor such as maple, walnut, rum, honey, and numerous other ingredients which will make the pleasure more enjoyable. He has mixed the various kinds of tobaccos grown in the various parts of the world in an attempt to get a blend that will please him. He has cut the leaf in various forms and lengths, he has added moisture and he has taken away moisture, ever searching for the perfect combination to obtain added enjoyment.

And through this ever eternal search, this continual experimentation for a better smoke, he has created the one form of pleasure that is enjoyed by more men than any other known today, and yet until now he has never had any printed medium such as a regular magazine for passing on to fellow men the joys he has found, the blends he has created, the pipe materials he prefers, and his favorite ways of obtaining maximum enjoyment from the use of a good pipe and a fine tobacco.

HISTORIANS and the learned wise men have yet to explain why so very little has ever been written on tobacco and its uses. Libraries have a few books on the subject, but for a custom so well known and practiced by so many men everywhere, there is very little in the way of knowledge obtainable. Few, if any subjects, have fewer words written about them than the use of tobacco.

Thus far, most of the knowledge present day man has been able to pick up on the subject has come from word of mouth. Whenever two pipe lovers get together, the subject of pipes sooner or later pops up, experiences are traded, and each profits from the conversation.

Each tells the other what he has learned or found through experience, often times from trial and error, and each is usually glad to pass along what he knows.

Men who enjoy a pipe would like to know more about those bowls of wood and clay. This is evidenced by the questions asked every day of the proprietor of a pipe or tobacco store. "Why did this pipe burn out?" "How do they make a tobacco aromatic?" "What's the difference between Latakia and Perique?" "How's the best way to break in my new briar?"—ample proof, it would seem, that this nation's millions of men who enjoy a good pipe would like to know more about its care and use.

And so, in answer to those many requests, we are presenting you now with what is, so far as we know, the first

monthly magazine ever to appear on the subject of pipes intended exclusively for you—the man who enjoys a pipe.

We know if you're a pipe smoker worthy of the name, you'll welcome the host of things we have in store for you. Actually, we hardly know where to start, for there are so many things you're eager to learn and know about that favorite briar, that new meerschaum, the calabash or the clay.

YOU'RE PROBABLY interested in why briar came to be the favorite material used today in the making of pipes. Do you know where that briar you hold in your mouth was grown? Yes, you've heard it was a root, but what happens to it after it comes out of the ground? Does it have to be cured in any way, like tobacco does? Can it be formed into a pipe at once, or must a certain "drying" period elapse first?

And now that you've purchased this

NEXT MONTH

Articles of lasting interest to the pipe lover in the February issue will include

PIPES—

How pipes are made by one of America's top pipe houses is described by Clair Howell.

The right pipe for the right occasion is another designed to help the pipe smoker make his selection.

TOBACCOS—

The next article in the current series will describe some of the more important types used in blending pipe mixtures.

PLUS—

Other top features including Pipelines, Blowing Smoke Rings with the Editor, Ken Brown's Questions and Answers, Pipecraft hints and ideas, Between Puffs, and last but not least—What's New.

Order Your February Copy NOW
Out January 10

handsome bit of briar, what methods should you employ to make it last a long time and give you hours of smoking enjoyment? What kinds of tobacco suit you best? What do you gain by blending tobaccos? How moist should that favorite brand be kept? Could you grow and cure your own little garden patch of tobacco? What pointers can fellow pipe lovers pass on to you? And, in return, what pointers can you pass on to them?

We're dedicating this new magazine to you, to answer your questions, to telling you the very things you've long wanted to know about your favorite pipe. We're going to bring you interesting stories about pipes and tobaccos, about the romance and legend behind this age old custom. We'll keep you up to

date, too, on what's new in pipes and tobaccos, for the news page will be a feature of this, your magazine.

HOW MANY pipes do you have? Half a dozen? Some men have hundreds, simply because they enjoy collecting them. Pipes are sometimes a work of art, and the pipe collector is willing to pay hundreds and even thousands of dollars for just one pipe, simply because it meets his fancy. So for you collectors, we'll reserve a section each month, to tell you stories about famous pipes and stories about the collectors as well.

Pipe lovers throughout the country have discovered many little tricks and short cuts which make pipe smoking more enjoyable. These ideas we'll pass on to you in the pages of your new magazine from time to time in what we're calling the "Pipecraft" page. This is where pipe smokers swap experiences, tell how they discovered a new blend, how they made a new pipe rack, how they keep their tobacco moist, how they keep the old briar sweet and fresh.

Although we don't profess to know all there is about pipes or tobaccos, we'll help you all we can when you need it. Just send in your questions to the Question and Answer department and we'll give your letter prompt attention.

And as you sit by the fire in your favorite chair, with that Irish Setter by your side and your favorite briar filled with that special blend, you're in the mood for a good article or story on sports, the great outdoors, an adventure yarn, or some strange experience in a far away land. We'll try to fill that need and squeeze in one or two each month that we think you'll enjoy.

If you're like us, you like to smile now and then, so just for full measure we'll throw in a chuckle here and there, all in the hopes that this new magazine will make your day a little brighter, your smoking a bit more enjoyable.

Well, that's as good a picture as we can give you of what to expect in this new magazine. If you care anything about pipes, you'll want it. You can get it at your favorite tobacco store or pipe shop, you can get it at the newsstands, but if you want to be sure of each issue as soon as it comes off the press, we suggest you send in your subscription, for that's the only sure way to get every copy.

So with this, our initial issue, we're embarking upon a new trail. With this new magazine for men who enjoy a pipe we're entering a field which up until now has never had a magazine of its own. Here, at last, is something really new under the sun. We invite you to join us.

Pre-War Quality

When Will it Return?

Several Factors Are Involved in Supplying Greatly Increased Demand for Best Quality Briars Among Nation's Multitude of Smokers

is greatly increased over the demand of a few years ago. The reason? More men have learned to enjoy a pipe in the past few years than at any time in our history. And they picked a time when the supply of better grade pipes was dwindling. They, too, are waiting for a good quality briar. They have heard and read that a fine pipe is like a rare jewel, and they are anxious to see for themselves.

Many returning servicemen are asking for pipes for the first time. Off in far away Guam, Africa and the Philippines, G. I. Joe learned what smoking enjoyment a pipe can give, and his requests make further dents into the national supply.

Then too, it must be pointed out that the fattened pocketbooks, the increased purchasing power of America's millions, have put the higher priced better quality pipe within the reach of many, and once a pipe smoker tries a better quality pipe, he usually wants that type thereafter.

So, when these factors are considered, it is a bit easier to understand why you and I may have to wait a little while yet before we can walk into the local tobacco shop and purchase that favorite pipe whenever we desire. The better quality pipe will be slow to appear, and when it will arrive in quantity sufficient to meet this greatly increased demand, no one dares predict.

Some of the larger pipe manufacturers say anywhere from three to six months will be required before the supply will be of any appreciable size. At least one pipe house says it might be a year.

To those who are waiting patiently for the very best grade of imported briar pipes, the only answer is to be patient and keep asking. Your dealer will let you know when they arrive.

es are gone in a day or s the demand. At least H. Stern, makers of the est briar pipe, state that ued to use only the finest ing the war years, and top line pipes are of the uality.

acturers are waiting for ents of briar root in may resume the manu- line pipes. The war has briar root industry to a ent, and until the read- improves, the amount of orted will not meet the American and English rers for some time to

g that the better briar iving in this country to- same quantity as before uld still be some months ots could be made into shipped to local pipe and nd placed on the shelves and me in ample supply increased demand.

ased demand? Yes, it

oe smokers prefer top quality in their briar pipes. Best briar will aring in sufficient quantity to supply the greatly increased demand.

PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Date....., 194....

PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE

623 Guaranty Bldg.
Hollywood 28, Calif.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find.....for.....years

subscription to begin with the.....issue.

1 Year \$2.50

2 Years 4.50

Name
(PRINT CLEARLY)

Address

City.....Zone.... State.....

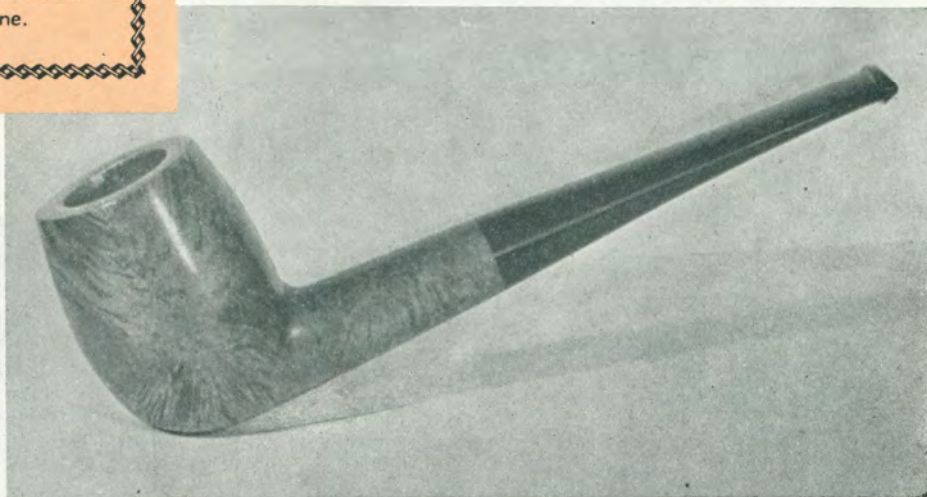
List on the back the names and addresses of friends who would be interested in Pipe Lovers Magazine.

Also, wholesale houses and dealers who had supplies of better quality pipes on hand sold out long ago.

Thus with a good market available but no good pipes to supply the market, pipes of less desirable wood have been manufactured and sold the past few years in this country.

How long, then, before pre-war quality briars will again be on the dealers' shelves?

Ask any dealer and he will tell you he doesn't know, and he really doesn't. Occasionally a small shipment will come



pleasurable taste and aroma, man has tried nearly every way known of improving the growing plant. He has experimented with numerous methods of curing the leaf, of drying and preparing it for the pipe, of adding flavor such as maple, walnut, rum, honey, and numerous other ingredients which will make the pleasure more enjoyable. He has mixed the various kinds of tobaccos grown in the various parts of the world in an attempt to get a blend that will please him. He has cut the leaf in various forms and lengths, he has added moisture and he has taken away moisture, ever searching for the perfect combination to obtain added enjoyment.

And through this ever eternal search, this continual experimentation for a better smoke, he has created the one form of pleasure that is enjoyed by more men than any other known today, and yet until now he has never had any printed medium such as a regular magazine for passing on to fellow men the joys he has found, the blends he has created, the pipe materials he prefers, and his favorite ways of obtaining maximum enjoyment from the use of a good pipe and a fine tobacco.

HISTORIANS and the learned wise men have yet to explain why so very little has ever been written on tobacco and its uses. Libraries have a few books on the subject, but for a custom so well known and practiced by so many men everywhere, there is very little in the way of knowledge obtainable. Few, if any subjects, have fewer words written about them than the use of tobacco.

Thus far, most of the knowledge present day man has been able to pick up on the subject has come from word of mouth. Whenever two pipe lovers get together, the subject of pipes sooner or later pops up, experiences are traded, and each profits from the conversation.

Each tells the other what he has learned or found through experience, often times from trial and error, and each is usually glad to pass along what he knows.

Men who enjoy a pipe would like to know more about those bowls of wood and clay. This is evidenced by the questions asked every day of the proprietor of a pipe or tobacco store. "Why did this pipe burn out?" "How do they make a tobacco aromatic?" "What's the difference between Latakia and Perique?" "How's the best way to break in my new briar?"—ample proof, it would seem, that this nation's millions of men who enjoy a good pipe would like to know more about its care and use.

And so, in answer to those many requests, we are presenting you now with what is, so far as we know, *the first*

monthly magazine ever to appear on the subject of pipes intended exclusively for you—the man who enjoys a pipe.

We know if you're a pipe smoker worthy of the name, you'll welcome the host of things we have in store for you. Actually, we hardly know where to start, for there are so many things you're eager to learn and know about that favorite briar, that new meerschaum, the calabash or the clay.

YOU'RE PROBABLY interested in why briar came to be the favorite material used today in the making of pipes. Do you know where that briar you hold in your mouth was grown? Yes, you've heard it was a root, but what happens to it after it comes out of the earth? How long it have to be cured in the soil? How tobacco does? Can it be used in a pipe at once, or must a certain period elapse first?

And now that you've

NEXT MONTH

Articles of lasting interest to the pipe lover in the February issue.

PIPES—

How pipes are made by the top pipe houses is described by Howell.

The right pipe for the pipe smoker is another designed to help you make his selection.

TOBACCOS—

The next article in the magazine describes some of the most popular tobaccos used in blending pipe mixtures.

PLUS—

Other top features include: Blowing Smoke Rings with Brown's Questions and Answers, hints and ideas, Between the Pipes, but not least—What's New in Pipes.

Order Your February Issue Out January

handsome bit of briar, should you employ to make the most of your time and give you hours of enjoyment? What kinds of pipes are best for you? What do you think of the new blending tobaccos? How moist should that favorite brand be kept? Could you grow and cure your own little garden patch of tobacco? What pointers can fellow pipe lovers pass on to you? And, in return, what pointers can you pass on to them?

We're dedicating this new magazine to you, to answer your questions, to telling you the very things you've long wanted to know about your favorite pipe. We're going to bring you interesting stories about pipes and tobaccos, about the romance and legend behind this age old custom. We'll keep you up to

date, too, on what's new in pipes and tobaccos, for the news page will be a feature of this, *your* magazine.

HOW MANY pipes do you have? Half a dozen? Some men have hundreds, simply because they enjoy collecting them. Pipes are sometimes a work of art, and the pipe collector is willing to pay hundreds and even thousands of dollars for just one pipe, simply because it meets his fancy. So for you collectors, we'll reserve a section each month, to tell you stories about famous pipes and stories about the collectors as well.

Pipe lovers throughout the country have discovered many little tricks and

if at your favorite tobacco store or pipe shop, you can get it at the newsstands, but if you want to be sure of each issue as soon as it comes off the press, we suggest you send in your subscription, for that's the only sure way to get every copy.

So with this, our initial issue, we're embarking upon a new trail. With this new magazine for men who enjoy a pipe we're entering a field which up until now has never had a magazine of its own. Here, at last, is something really new under the sun. We invite you to join us.

Pre-War Quality

When Will it Return?

Several Factors Are Involved in Supplying Greatly Increased Demand for Best Quality Briars Among Nation's Multitude of Smokers

WHEN WILL those better grade pipes of pre-war quality again be available in our local pipe and tobacco shops? That is the question that is on the lips of most pipe smokers these days, especially those who have gone without a good quality pipe for a long time.

This question is difficult to answer for a number of reasons, since there are so many factors involved. But in order that the pipe smoker may get a better picture of the situation, the following comments may be a partial answer.

Although it is a matter of opinion as to where the best briar comes from, that which is imported from the Mediterranean region is considered by many to be the finest obtainable for the making of briar pipes.

Briar root, along with hundreds of other imported commodities from Europe and other parts of the world, ceased to be shipped to this country in anywhere near the quantity necessary to satisfy the nation's pipe smokers after the war broke out.

This meant a dwindling supply of briar already in storage in this country, and as pipes were made from the available briar, very little was imported to replenish the supply.

Secondly, the armed services received prior call on the good pipes that were made. Some of the pipe manufacturers sold their entire output to the government for G. I. consumption.

Also, wholesale houses and dealers who had supplies of better quality pipes on hand sold out long ago.

Thus with a good market available but no good pipes to supply the market, pipes of less desirable wood have been manufactured and sold the past few years in this country.

How long, then, before pre-war quality briars will again be on the dealers' shelves?

Ask any dealer and he will tell you he doesn't know, and he really doesn't. Occasionally a small shipment will come

in, but the pipes are gone in a day or two, for such is the demand. At least one firm, L. & H. Stern, makers of the famous Sterncrest briar pipe, state that they have continued to use only the finest briar even during the war years, and that all of their top line pipes are of the same pre-war quality.

Most manufacturers are waiting for increased shipments of briar root in order that they may resume the manufacture of first line pipes. The war has disrupted the briar root industry to a considerable extent, and until the readjustment period improves, the amount of good briar imported will not meet the requirements of American and English pipe manufacturers for some time to come.

But assuming that the better briar was to start arriving in this country tomorrow in the same quantity as before the war, it would still be some months before those roots could be made into fine pipes, then shipped to local pipe and tobacco shops, and placed on the shelves for sale to you and me in ample supply to meet today's increased demand.

Today's increased demand? Yes, it

is greatly increased over the demand of a few years ago. The reason? More men have learned to enjoy a pipe in the past few years than at any time in our history. And they picked a time when the supply of better grade pipes was dwindling. They, too, are waiting for a good quality briar. They have heard and read that a fine pipe is like a rare jewel, and they are anxious to see for themselves.

Many returning servicemen are asking for pipes for the first time. Off in far away Guam, Africa and the Philippines, G. I. Joe learned what smoking enjoyment a pipe can give, and his requests make further dents into the national supply.

Then too, it must be pointed out that the fattened pocketbooks, the increased purchasing power of America's millions, have put the higher priced better quality pipe within the reach of many, and once a pipe smoker tries a better quality pipe, he usually wants that type thereafter.

So, when these factors are considered, it is a bit easier to understand why you and I may have to wait a little while yet before we can walk into the local tobacco shop and purchase that favorite pipe whenever we desire. The better quality pipe will be slow to appear, and when it will arrive in quantity sufficient to meet this greatly increased demand, no one dares predict.

Some of the larger pipe manufacturers say anywhere from three to six months will be required before the supply will be of any appreciable size. At least one pipe house says it might be a year.

To those who are waiting patiently for the very best grade of imported briar pipes, the only answer is to be patient and keep asking. Your dealer will let you know when they arrive.

Experienced pipe smokers prefer top quality in their briar pipes. Best briar will be slow in appearing in sufficient quantity to supply the greatly increased demand.





*Pipe Dream
for
January*

Disabled Veterans

Learn Art of Pipe Making

Dark Future Brightened by Washington Pipe Manufacturer As He Assists Wounded G. I.'s in Learning Old Profession To Provide Them With Means of Earning Their Own Living

DISABLED VETERANS of World War II are finding employment and the rosy aspects of a bright future in Bertram's Pipe Hospital in Washington, D. C. For here Sid Bertram, last in a line of three generations of pipe makers and a veteran himself, has opened his shop to disabled veterans and is teaching them the art of pipe making and repairing.

Bertram is well qualified to instruct those who desire to take up his trade as a vocation. His grandfather came to this country from Leipzig, Germany, more than 72 years ago where he was an expert in the fine art of making tobacco pipes.

In true artisan style, he passed the craft along to his son, Mr. Bertram the second, and he in turn taught his own son, Sid Bertram, the fine points of pipe making.

But present indications are that the line will end with this generation, as Sid is 40 and single.

Yet like many an artisan, he hates to see his secrets die with him, thus depriving coming generations from enjoying the fruits of his efforts, and in order that the Bertram pipe making style may pass on, he is teaching the craft to the disabled veterans.

Bertram says "the veterans are very

anxious to learn, and find the making of pipes most fascinating. He started out early last summer with a school of nine students, but his enrollment has increased many times since then.

The experiment is proving profitable for Bertram as well. The veterans receive thorough training from the grain structure of the wood down to the final polishing of the pipe. Before his "students" can "graduate" they are taught how to mend and repair broken stems, mouthpieces, and other parts of a pipe.

Bertram says the men who come to him for their schooling are the legless, the eyeless, the neurotic, and others with various kinds of disabilities. He says they are often cynical, hard and frustrated in a world which they believed offered them a promising future but which they now feel has little if anything for the crippled and the sick.

It has been a revelation to Bertram to see the men take hold of their new project and show rapid advancement due to their genuine interest. Practically any man who can use his hands can be taught the art, he says.

Bertram enlisted in the Marines shortly before Pearl Harbor, and he nearly lost his business because of it. Being a veteran himself he can share the outlook on life which many of these veterans have, and he receives much personal satisfaction in knowing that the training he affords is greatly appreciated by those who are learning the trade.

He knows they will some day be capable of managing their own businesses in an industry which isn't too common,

and he feels pipe making will take great new strides in coming years, due to new ideas which are now beginning to appear in ever increasing numbers.

Bertram's pipe hospital is known all over the world. Among some of his more famous customers are such names as Marshal Josef Stalin, Generals Kreuger, MacArthur, Hodges, Patton, and Wainwright, and Vice Admiral Dooling of the British Naval Mission, from among the military, and from private life he has served Red Skelton, Leland Stowe, Wayne King, Edward G. Robinson, and others.

Sid Bertram's father designed the late Franklin D. Roosevelt's celebrated cigarette holder, and he plans soon to commercialize this particular design which he says is made of pure ivory and goose quill.

Bertram had to learn the art of pipe making before he went to college. He attended the University of Maryland and received his law degree from National University Law School.

He gains a certain feeling of satisfaction from knowing that he is helping these returning veterans, many of whom are capable of doing only certain types of work. He fought with them and knows what they went through. He has talked and lived with them and knows the outlook they hold in the years ahead. He feels that in the art of pipe making they will have a steady, profitable, and interesting vocation that will provide them with a comfortable living for the rest of their lives, the same as it has done for himself, his father, and his grandfather for the past 72 years.

Pipe Dream for January

Our pipe dream for January is the popular Monogram star, Gale Storm, but she is no dream to the thousands who see her regularly on the silver screen. She's appearing soon in her next production "Sunbonnet Sue" to be released shortly.



MEERSCHAUM PIPES

Fragile Substance Often Called "Sea Foam"
Primarily Comes from Asia Minor and Has
Been Used for Many Years in Making Pipes

By THOMAS MOORE

WHAT IS MEERSCHAUM?

Yes, fine pipes are made of it, and have been made of it for a long time. But what is Meerschaum? Is it a rock, a mineral, a natural growth of some kind, sea foam, or a formation of sea shells from small crustacean fishes?

Strange enough, meerschaum has been accused of being all five at one time or another by historians and writers in earlier years, and although in a way all five of those definitions fit, only one can be said to be technically correct.

A pipe made of meerschaum has been treasured for many, many years, primarily because it gives off a cool, sweet smoke, richer far than the clay and

earthenware pipes, and although brittle, is a favorite smoke of many.

The name itself is of German derivation, and is composed of the two words "meer" meaning "sea", and "schaum" meaning "foam". Being lighter than water when dry, it will float on water, and when first seen floating on the Black Sea, it looked like real sea foam, and for that reason it was given the name "meerschaum" which has lasted to this day.

Another name for this material is "sepiolite" which was applied by one E. F. Glocker, who said that it resembled the bone of the sepia or cuttlefish. At one time it was believed that this mineral was formed by the action of time upon millions of extinct sea shells in the Mediterranean area which de-

composed in the earth and fused together to become what we now term meerschaum. This may or may not be true, but scientists today will not confirm it, and yet on the other hand they will not positively deny that real meerschaum did not stem from such a beginning.

But whatever its true evolution, it is now classed as a mineral, being termed a hydrous magnesium silicate. And just in case you're a chemist, you would recognize it as $H^+ Mg^2 Si^4 O^{10}$.

Although meerschaum is found in many parts of the world, the best, and, according to some authorities, the only true meerschaum comes from Asia Minor. After its discovery centuries ago it was used for building and carving, since it is quite soft. It was not until well after the discovery of tobacco and

its introduction into the old world that meerschaum was considered to be of any value for making pipes.

THE MINERAL is of a white, greyish white, or tinted color when found in its natural state. It occurs in stratified earthy or alluvial deposits on the plains near Sepetdje, a small village some 20 miles to the southeast of Eskichehir in Asia Minor, where the best quality is obtained.

The deposits are worked in pits and galleries at a depth of from 24 to 30 feet. Since meerschaum was mined in this area, starting about 1000 years ago, a total of more than 20,000 pits in a space of six miles have been worked. Today, most of these are exhausted, and it is said that less than 150 pits are now producing. The annual output is estimated at 125 to 150 tons.

The pits are worked by hand labor, the miners living in the nearby villages. Probably not more than a thousand miners are now employed in this region.

The mineral is mined in blocks and as it first comes from the ground is very soft, being easily cut or carved with a knife. It is scraped to remove any adhering material, and then dried in the sun or a warm room for about a week, during which time it hardens to some extent.

The blocks are then sent to the town of Eskichehir where they are again cleaned and scraped with a sharp instrument. The meerschaum is still soft enough to be cut into any shape or form.

Here the industry employs about 1000 persons who are occupied in cleaning and shaping these blocks which, after being thoroughly cleaned, are graded into four classifications according to size and quality and made ready for sale.

Since the mineral is quite delicate and fragile, it is packed in cotton for shipment to the pipe factory.

Other deposits of meerschaum have been found in various places including

Hrubshitz near Kroman in Moravia where it occurs in serpentine, and in Morocco where the grade is inferior and is sent to Algeria to be used as a substitute for soap. It has also been discovered in small quantities in Greece, as at Thebes, and in the islands of Euboea and Samos.

It has also been found in limited amounts in France and Spain and in this country it has been found in serpentine at Nottingham, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and in South Carolina and Utah. A similar substance known as aphrodite is closely related to meerschaum and is found in Langbanshyttan in Vermland, Sweden.

PRI-MARY USE of the mineral is for pipes, although the Spanish variety has been used somewhat for building construction, and many centuries ago it was prized by rich and poor alike for its beauty. Much of it was shipped to Vienna, Paris, and other art centers where it was carved by artisans into small statuary and museum pieces. Its value was much higher at one time than it is now, and for this reason was much valued as a gift.

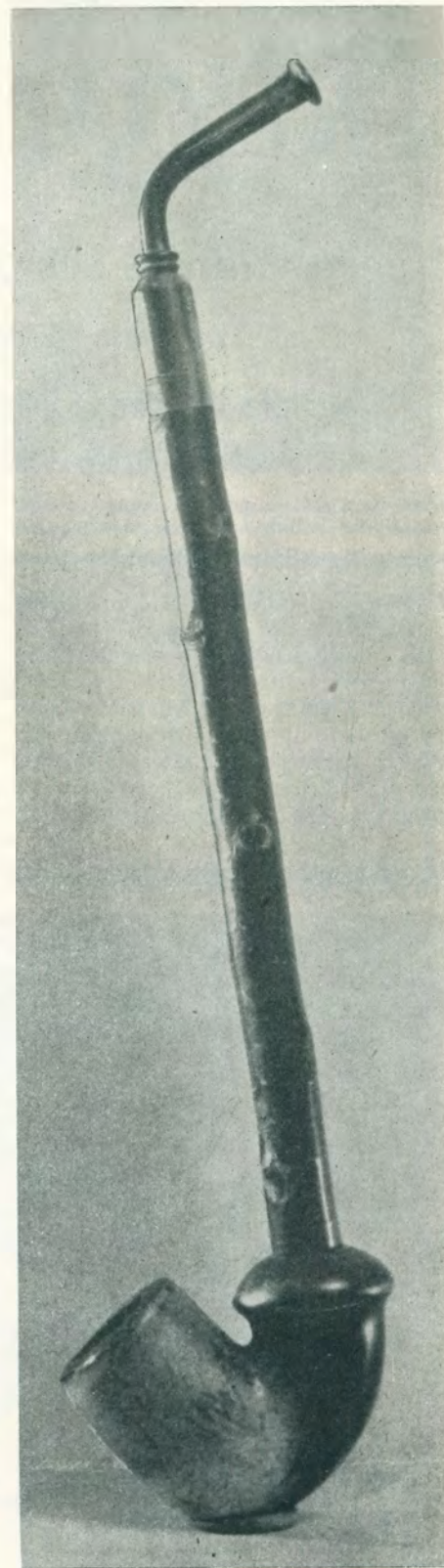
In fact, the presentation of a block of plain meerschaum from the Sultan of Turkey to a Hungarian nobleman, Count Andrassy, when he was on an official mission to Turkey, is claimed to be what started the manufacture of pipes from the mineral.

As the story goes, the Count accepted the white block of pure meerschaum and upon his return home took the piece to his bootmaker, one Karl Kowates, and commissioned him to carve a pipe from the block. The bootmaker carved two pipes, one for himself as well.

Count Andrassy had made quite a discovery, and the meerschaum pipe became his favorite. He introduced it throughout his native country, and it found instant popularity.

The manufacture of meerschaum pipes does not differ a great deal from the manufacture of other pipes, except that much more care must be taken due to the fact that the mineral is so fragile and brittle. Waxing is a very important part of the operation, since improper application will prevent the pipe from coloring

(Continued on Page 32)



Meerschaum pipes, white when new, turn brown during years of continual smoking. Below, carved meerschaum specimen is deep golden brown. Right, old meerschaum with home made wooden stem and cow horn mouthpiece has given service for years.



THAT BOY FROM OHIO!

**No German Prison Camp Could Hold Him. He
Made Two Daring Escapes, Spent Over Three
Months Wandering Behind Enemy Lines in Italy**

(Official U. S. Army Air Force and Signal Corps Photos)

By **ARNOLD BEALE**

THE SNOW was cold on his feet. It seemed he couldn't go on much longer. He had no shoes, not even socks, for his Nazi captors had removed them two days before in a fruitless effort to prevent an escape. But Lt. Walter Granecki had escaped before, and he had been caught before, and he knew that this time the Gestapo guards

Granecki, with his wife, Juanita, relaxes and forgets his dangerous war experiences



would not be so easy on him. This time his capture would probably mean death.

With his two buddies who had jumped with him from a German train bound for a Nazi prison camp, Granecki wandered aimlessly, hoping soon he would meet someone who could offer relief from the bitter cold to himself and his comrades.

On the morning of the second day they saw a farm house on a distant hillside. Dare they risk exposing themselves? Would the occupants be friendly to them or report them to the police? The trio decided to risk all and seek shelter from the freezing ground that was gnawing at their feet.

They knocked quietly on the door as they waited breathlessly, knowing not the fate that was in store for them. But luck was on their side that day, for the occupants of the Italian farmhouse welcomed them inside, gave them warm clothing, and protected them until such time as they were ready to leave once more.

Then Granecki parted from his two companions and walked by himself for twenty days in the hope that somewhere, somehow, he would reach Allied lines. He wouldn't give up—he had too much to live for. There was, for instance, his baby son back home in Indiana whom he had never seen, and his wife whom he had left many months before when he joined the service. He had been reported missing in action, but his wife, Juanita, never gave up hope that he would



LT. WALTER GRANECKI
Escape Artist DeLuxe

come home alive. He joined the service almost four years ago.

Granecki, after receiving his basic training, was selected for officers' training, and after obtaining his commission as a lieutenant, was sent to Italy with an engineers' unit of the First Armored Division.

GRANECKI WAS born and raised in Ohio. All of his life he has loved action. Never content to remain on the side lines, he wants to be in the thick of things, and this urge was with him even in the front lines in Italy. So it isn't strange that one day he ventured too far into the German lines, and before he could get back to safety he was captured along with another lieutenant.

This being his first experience as a prisoner of war, Granecki didn't know how far he could go in the way of activity. Escape was ever on his mind, but he knew he would have to bide his time and watch for the right moment when success would be assured.

Prison life was no fun, even though his captors did make some effort to treat him according to his rank, in agreement with the Geneva rules for the care of war prisoners. More than once he was called into German headquarters where high Nazi officials questioned him hoping to learn information on disposition of American troops in Italy. "All they got from me," he said, "was my name, rank and serial number."

Granecki was in five different prison camps within a short space of time. "The

American forces were crowding the Germans so hard that the camps had to be moved rapidly. In the fifth camp I was placed in a hospital for treatment of some wounds I had received before I was captured.

"Word got around that our next move would be to a prison camp far inside of Germany. I was willing to see Germany, but I preferred to see it with my own company. I decided I was *not* going in as a prisoner."

He watched his chance to escape. He knew that should he fail and be recaptured, his life would be at stake. Thus any attempt must be flawless in its execution.

Granecki's hospital room was near the end of the long central hallway. He looked out a window and noticed the sentry was some distance away talking to another guard. It seemed now or never, he thought, for it was doubtful when another chance half this good would present itself.

He crawled noiselessly to the window, raised it far enough to let himself through. Quietly he slid down the outside of the building, knowing that one false move, even a slight sound would bring the guards in a hurry, and the results he dared not even dream about.

In a moment he was on the ground, and then he wasted no time in darting close to the hospital wall and finally into the open. He had to pass relatively near the guard, and this he did, with safety. He wasn't seen, and his first escape from the hands of his Nazi captors was successful.

He struck off through the country looking for aid. He found a number of Italian civilians who were in sympathy with the Allied cause and they helped him by giving him clothing and food—what little they could spare. He was in German-occupied Italy now, and was trying to pass as an Italian. He was learning all the Italian words he could in order that he might make himself understood.

During part of these many weeks he lived in the hills with bands of Italian patriots and with them carried on a campaign of sabotage and other guerrilla activity against the enemy.

For two and a half months he lived the life of a wandering fugitive, getting by as best he could and passing himself off as an Italian with a remarkable degree of success. Then came October 21, 1944.

HE WALKED PAST two German soldiers whose suspicions were aroused. He kept right on walking, however, until he heard their unmistakable order to halt! Granecki wasn't go-

ing to halt now. Nearby was a cornfield, and if he could get to it, he would be safe—for a while. He had made up his mind to risk such a dash when he noticed the soldiers had guns and were preparing to shoot. Knowing then the odds were decidedly against him he stopped in his tracks and gave himself up.

Cruel thoughts flashed through his mind. He knew what happened to escaped prisoners when they were recaptured and returned to the prison camp. Solitary confinement on skimpy rations of bread and water were the best he could expect, with a possibility of the death sentence being not too remote.

With the loss of the entire war now in sight, the Germans were not mistreating their prisoners with the indifferent arrogance as in the early days of 1940-1941. If they should lose, it might be best for their own hides to have a slightly cleaner record, at least insofar as their treatment of prisoners of war was concerned. This is one explanation to the rather mild treatment which awaited Lt. Granecki upon his return to the same prison camp from which he had escaped more than ten weeks before.

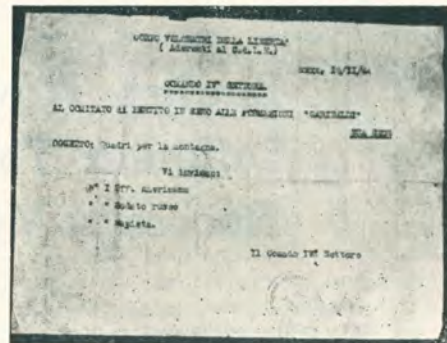
But even the best of treatment by any enemy was far from satisfactory, and, having escaped once successfully, Granecki merely awaited his chance for escape number two.

A few days later thirty-two American, British, Italian and Polish officers—all prisoners of war—were herded into a

(Continued on Page 30)



Granecki poses in same clothing he wore during three months he eluded Nazi Army



Right: Granecki's letter of introduction to partisan leader. Below: He shows Mrs. Granecki area traveled behind enemy lines





Ready for use in smoking mixtures, various tobaccos have many differences which are distinguishable to even the casual eye. Left, Virginia is light brown in color, pieces small and irregular. Right, Perique is almost black, pieces long and tubular.

TOBACCO BLENDS

English Traveler Was First to Smoke Two Different Tobaccos; His Mixture Through Necessity Made Smoking a Finer Pleasure

By E. L. GARTNER

IN THE EARLY days of the American colonies, when Sir Walter Raleigh or any of the other devotees of pipe smoking were in need of a few puffs, he would take a leaf, crush it in the hand, and place the shreds in the bowl of the pipe. If the leaf came from the bottom of the plant, the smoke was strong and heavy.

If the leaf came from the middle or center portion of the plant, the smoke was medium, or a generally acceptable smoke, and if the leaf had grown at the top of the plant, the smoke was very light and somewhat tasteless, at least compared to those further down on the stalk.

Also, men in those early days knew that the taste varied according to the place or country in which the plant was grown. They knew for instance that their own Virginia leaves gave them a sweet, good, full flavored smoke, while tobacco from France, for instance, was

so bad that it was nearly lethal in its use, or that grown in Persia gave them a light and very mild smoke.

Even today, the natives in the African Jungles, the Indians of Java and Burma, and other peoples in similar lands still take a dried leaf of the plant *nicotiana tabacum*, crumble it, and place the pieces in their walnut shell, clay or earthenware pipes, never knowing the strength or potency of the particular leaf they happen to pick out of the lot.

Today, modern tobacco is a very distant cousin to those crude methods. Much expert care and handling go into the preparation of the mixture we buy at the tobacconist's shop and which gives us such pleasure and enjoyment as it slowly burns in the bowl of the pipe. And it all came about from an English traveler who tried an experiment.

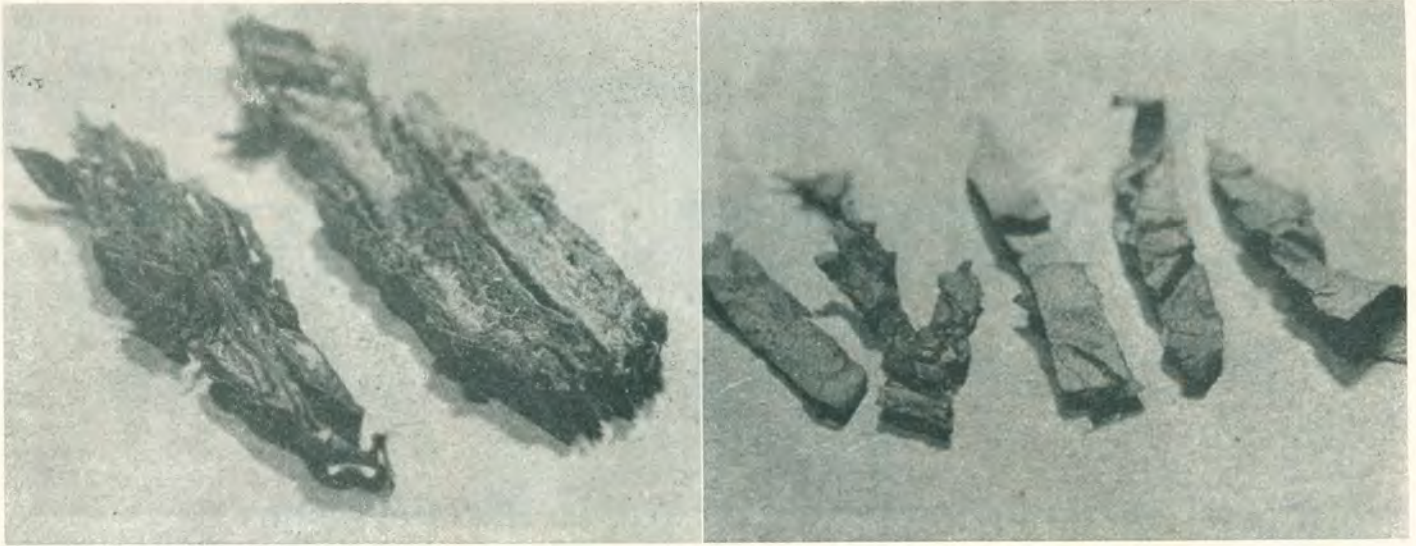
Somewhere in the passage of time his name became lost, so it is with regret that we cannot give this fellow the credit he deserves, but his "experiments" were to change the smoking customs of the world, and his contribution to the art of smoking was a milestone.

It happened along about 1870 or so in England. A Huddersfield gentleman was traveling home from London, and after leaving King's Cross he discovered that his store of pipe tobacco was nearly exhausted and would not last out his journey. However, in his pocket he found he had a piece of cake tobacco which he occasionally chewed.

THE THOUGHT occurred to him to piece out his pipe tobacco supply by cutting up the cake, and mixing it with his flake tobacco. He had never tried smoking the cake before, nor had he ever mixed two different tobaccos for his pipe, but this was a case of necessity.

The first puff was decidedly different than any smoke he had ever known. Instead of being a combination smoke of the two tobaccos, it had an entirely new flavor and aroma—something which defied description and which was better by far than any smoking pleasure he had ever experienced.

Overjoyed at his discovery, he fled to his tobacconist where he reported his



Drying processes followed by method of cutting have much to do with resultant shape and coloration of many pipe mixtures. Left, shredded plug burley is large and rough. Right, Selbur is similar but lighter and finer cut. (Magnification 4 times.)

discovery and the results obtained from it. The shopkeeper was somewhat skeptical, not wanting to believe that a combination of two leaves could ever taste better than the one, pure leaf alone.

Doubtful at first, he decided to try the traveler's idea, and to his amazement and delight, he, too, found more smoking joy from the mixture. And, if these two leaves were improved by combining them, this same idea might work through the combination of other types of leaves.

Sure enough, it worked, and the Englishman's discovery was soon the talk of the town. It spread rapidly to other settlements, and finally the idea of mixing various leaves from the tobacco plant was common throughout most of Europe.

Thus was brought about the mixing of tobacco leaves, the sole purpose being to produce a more pleasing smoke, a more lasting pleasure.

The mixing of the leaves, or blending as it is called today, did not stop with the combination of two or three varieties. The tremendous amount of experimentation that followed this Englishman's discovery led to the use of five, six, eight, or ten different tobaccos in one mixture, since it was found that each tobacco played its own part in a blend.

AND SO TODAY that favorite mixture we buy from the local pipe shop is a combination of several high grade tobaccos. The price varies according to the types used and the cost of preparing each special tobacco in the particular mixture. Some tobaccos cost twice as much as others, depending upon the curing, toning, flavoring and other processes that are necessary to perfect them. Thus a blend containing very little of the higher priced tobaccos would

cost not nearly as much per pound as one which was composed primarily of the tobaccos in the more expensive price class. For instance, Turkish Yenidje costs almost 3 times as much as Kentucky Burley.

What makes the tobacco grown in the Carolinas, for instance, different than that grown from the same seed in Turkey, or Java, or Syria? There are numerous factors which have a great influence on the tobacco plant.

First of all, the plant itself is extremely sensitive to weather and other growing conditions. Such factors as altitude, soil, moisture and rainfall, all have their effect upon the growing plant. Nature's part in the growing of tobacco is second only to man's cultivation and care of it not only while it is being raised but also the time chosen to pick the leaves, the drying, curing, and the many processes which follow. Thus, even when growing conditions are identical, the resulting tobacco may be greatly different. Two farmers having adjacent plantations may plant the same brand of seed, yet have different tobaccos due to the care given the plant while growing, the age of the leaf when harvested, and the differences in operations after the leaves are cut.

In the year 1899, Mr. G. Clark Nuttall described the investigations which had been made by the German scientist Herr Suchsland in relation to the causes which affected the tobacco plant grown in different lands. His conclusions were that the microbes had much to do with the different aromas. The heap of fermenting tobacco contains a flora of fungus life, and the microbes drawing nourishment from the leaves produce organic changes in the whole, in a man-

ner analogous to the action of yeast on dough.

The flavor of tobacco has long been known to be produced by fermentation, and scientists believe the microbe is the cause of the heating and fermenting. Suchsland pointed out that his experiments showed the fragrance of the tobacco to be produced by the omnipresent and omnipotent microbe. The Havana flavor, for instance, is produced by bacteria indigenous to Cuba, that of Manila by a Filipinos microbe, while Virginia, Turkish, and all the other tobaccos are the work of other types of microbes, each leaving a different effect upon the plant which in turn gives off its own aroma when smoked.

THUS WITH ALL these factors involved in the growing, curing, and preparation of tobacco for smoking purposes, it is somewhat easier to see why the great differences arise between the varieties grown in various parts of the world.

The blending of tobaccos has become somewhat of an art, and it is indeed an expert who can turn out a really fine blend. Many are the stories in history that tell of the king who had his own favorite mixture, made for him and him alone by the court tobacconist, and death came to the poor blender of the herb if he gave out the king's formula.

Private blends have been handed down from one tobacconist to another through two or three generations, and so long as the tobaccos remain constant, the blend remains the same.

Today, there is no way of counting not only how many different blends are marketed for public consumption, but how many blends are possible. The num-

(Continued on Page 32)

A Hardy

PIONEERING SPIRIT

BUILT LARUS AND BROTHER COMPANY

Mortgage on Father's Farm in 1877 Furnishes
Necessary Capital to Start Sons in Tobacco
Business and Carry Them to Top of Industry

By J. HARTE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of articles on the early growth and development of the leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. Next month the article will tell the history of the Kirsten Pipe Company of Seattle.)

A PIONEERING SPIRIT and a will to succeed in the goal they set out to accomplish is the fundamental reason why Larus and Brother Company, one of America's great tobacco concerns of today, occupies a coveted spot near the top of the tobacco industry.

The story behind the rise of the two brothers after whom the firm is named is one that is typically American and is the type of story America likes to tell of her stalwart sons.

Back in 1877 two brothers by the name of Larus decided they wanted to enter the tobacco business. It looked like a prosperous industry and a good way to earn a living.

First of all they surveyed the field to see just how they could not only put out a tobacco, but put out a product that would be superior in every way, for they well knew that sales were made on better merchandise, and the uphill climb of a new company was never an easy task. Unknown, unrecognized, and with new names to sell, it meant they must offer quality if they were to succeed.

Next was the question of capital. They would have to have some sort of a

bank account with which to make their initial purchases of raw products, of a building in which to carry on their enterprise, and of the other costly items which would come in rapid succession until the books began to show a profit.

After some deliberation they decided to ask their father's advice and possibly see if he could loan them some much

Larus official presents case of Edgeworth pipe tobacco to Donald M. Nelson destined to be forwarded to Josef Stalin of Russia.



needed capital with which to start the operation of their new business.

Their father was a farmer, not exactly well to do, but on the other hand not in debt. He owned his own farm and buildings, but did not possess sufficient other holdings to be of much help to his sons. However, like the real American father, he wanted to see his two sons succeed in whatever venture they decided to undertake.

Here was somewhat of a family problem, the will and determination of a father and two sons to enter a promising business, but lacking the necessary funds with which to start. Rather than see his sons be discouraged, Mr. Larus decided to mortgage the farm and let his boys have the proceeds for their new company.

THE MORTGAGE was good for \$2,500 and with this amount the two brothers founded what they called the Larus and Brother Company. They found the up-hill climb was anything but easy, for competition was often rough and discouraging, however, these two brothers clung to their original idea that if their products were superior, they would succeed.

They set up shop in a small two story building along what was then known as "tobacco row" in the up and coming tobacco town of Richmond, Virginia.

The grim determination of the two

PIPE LOVERS

brothers to see their business grow is no doubt the primary reason why they found each year bringing in more orders than the one previous, and found it necessary to be continually expanding their facilities.

Today the Larus and Brother Company, unlike many other successful concerns, is headed by direct descendants of that far-seeing farmer who, back in 1877 entrusted his life savings to the determination and will to succeed of his two sons. These officials have unvaryingly followed the important principle established by the founders, that of giving better quality in every way, and it is their firm belief that this principle has carried them on to greater heights when other tobacco companies were compelled to fall by the wayside as time marched on.

During these sixty-eight years, countless millions of pounds of fine quality tobaccos have been processed and packaged by the founders and heirs in the supplying of tobacco products to an ever increasing world demand.

In the early days it was necessary to weigh out each small portion of tobacco on a set of balances and place the exact amount in the paper package. All done by hand, this was a slow and rather expensive method of preparing the product for market.

As machinery came to the front just before the turn of the century, the brothers saw what a saving could be realized through the use of automatic machines. These were installed and resulted in the speeding up of operations at a good saving in expense. Now the visitor to the Larus factory can see the packages being properly filled in a few seconds and go speeding through the never ending mechanical production line. In the shipping room they are packed in cartons and sent to all parts of the world.

THE PIONEERING spirit has manifested itself periodically throughout the past several years and has marked outstanding changes in the progress of the company. One of the greatest of these was the use of cellophane in the packaging of their products. It was found that by wrapping a package of tobacco in this new protective, moisture proof material, the product would arrive at its destination in better condition and stay moist longer, and the Larus and Brother Company was the first to inaugurate the use of cellophane in the merchandising of its tobaccos.

Closely related to the cellophane wrap is their new "Seal Pak" wrap around pocket pouch which is now used for mar-



Best known of Larus' tobaccos are the ever popular Edgeworth, Holiday blends

keting their nationally known Edgeworth smoking blend. The "Seal Pak" is an ordinary roll up pouch and is moisture proof, being sealed at the factory. When the customer breaks the seal, he finds the tobacco as fresh and sweet as when it left the Larus factory.

The firm pioneered again when it introduced "Q Boid," a product which company officials believe to be the first granulated, ready to smoke pipe tobacco.

The Larus and Brother Company again pioneered back in 1905 when they decided to start to advertise their products on a grand scale. They caused considerable comment throughout the tobacco industry when they began to advertise in the pages of McClure Magazine, and became the first tobacco firm to use the pages of a national magazine to acquaint the entire country with their wares.

In 1925, when the radio was beginning to be more than a few squeals and a lot of static, the brothers Larus decided this new medium needed serious consideration. By the time most homes owned a receiving set, they reasoned, the radio would be an excellent means of telling the listener about Larus merchandise.

So in that year this pioneering company took another bold step and founded Virginia's premier radio station, WRVA. Today this station is one of the key stations of the Columbia chain. It now has a 50,000 watt transmitter, and is second in power only to WLW in Cincinnati.

The Larus and Brother Company have always been active in the furthering of their products. They are a firm believer in advertising as a means of ac-

quainting the public with the type of merchandise they offer, and Larus tobaccos and other products are advertised in magazines, newspapers, on billboards and over the air.

PROBABLY BEST known of all their products is their top quality smoking tobacco, Edgeworth. Now available in the previously described seal tight pouch, it has a fragrance and aroma all its own. Among the devotees of Edgeworth is none other than Marshall Josef Stalin of Russia who, according to Larus Company officials, claims it as his favorite brand. Since Edgeworth has been difficult to obtain in Russia, sizeable shipments have recently been made to the Russian premier through Donald M. Nelson, the late President Roosevelt's special envoy on his numerous trips to Russia.

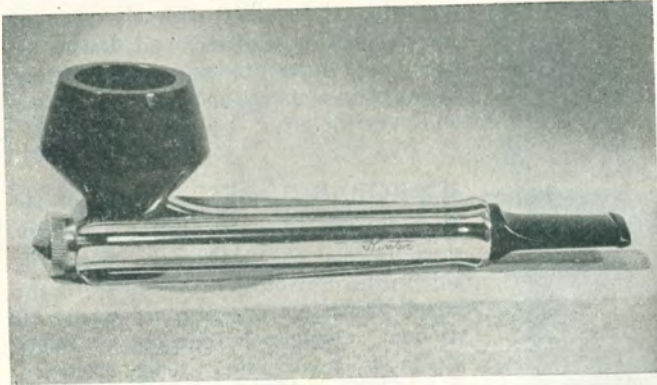
Latest addition to the Larus family is a new blend called "Holiday Pipe Mixture" and the company reports it is gaining favor rapidly throughout the country. Popularly priced, it comes in the usual sizes and is a mild aromatic blend of the best tobaccos.

And now today, sixty-eight years after these two boys, financed with the mortgage from their father's farm, started shop in a small two story building in the quaint Virginia town of Richmond, the company is still operating in the same location. Of course by this time that two story building has grown with Richmond; grown until now it occupies more than a city block in the city's famed "tobacco row."

The Larus company has entered liberally into the civic life of the city of Richmond, and its reputation is one of the finest, not only in the city and the state, but throughout the nation.

The name Larus is known throughout the land everywhere when it comes to pipe tobaccos, for young and old alike have had the pleasure of filling a pipe with one of Larus' brands and enjoying a cool, restful smoke.

Quality products with a national and international acceptance has been the reward received by the Larus and Brother Company for its diligent and courageous spirit of playing square with the public and giving them full measure for value received. The early, pioneering spirit of two never-say-die brothers who were determined to win no matter what the odds, has remained the primary factor in the ever forward march of the firm. William T. Reed, Jr., president of the Larus organization, is convinced that this ever predominating pioneering spirit of his company has contributed more than anything else to its success.



Kirsten pipes, after having been made exclusively for men in the service, are being turned out for purchase by civilians.

WHAT'S

Pre-War Pipes Are Slowly Appearing in Shop Windows

Kirsten Pipes For Civilians

The Kirsten pipe, sometimes nicknamed the "radiator" pipe because of its radiator construction, is again being produced for civilians. During the war all of these pipes produced were sent to members of the armed forces.

Many pipe and tobacco shops have already received shipments of this scarce article and it is again being seen in the show windows throughout the country. This marks the first time civilians have been able to buy a Kirsten since Parl Harbor.

The Kirsten is one of the first pipes to be made available to the public since V-J Day. It is manufactured by the Kirsten Pipe Co. in Seattle.

Christian Peper Buys Building

The Christian Peper Tobacco Co. of St. Louis, makers of London Dock, Old Fashioned, Whitehall, Donniford and other familiar pipe mixtures, have recently purchased new quarters at Fourth and Elm Streets in St. Louis.

The increased acceptance of their products has taxed the facilities of their present location, making the expansion move necessary, it is said.

Seco Pouch Has Latex Lining

The Seco Leather Products Co. of West New York, N. J., has announced

that their popular Seco Tobacco Pouch is now being manufactured with a latex lining. The rubber keeps the tobacco from drying out too fast as the pouch is carried on the person.

The latex lining was discontinued during the war as rubber became scarce, officials explained.

The Seco Pouch is made in two styles, one for tobacco only, and the other for tobacco and pipe.

Surrey Factory In Full Swing

Officials of John Surrey, Ltd., makers of pipes and smoking tobacco, announce their factory in Brooklyn is now at work making pipes for the current year.

An ever increasing demand by smokers here for English Style pipes has caused the company to step up production on this item. The company states it will shortly announce a wide assortment of English style pipes for the American market.

The John Surrey Company, whose office is in New York, also manufactures numerous pipe tobaccos.

Surplus Pipes Will Be Sold

The United States Department of Commerce in Washington has announced that a large assortment of pipes and tobacco pouches will be included in the huge accumulation of surplus war goods which will soon be offered for sale.

The total value of these surplus goods is estimated at about \$300,000,000 and

the pipes and pouches will be offered to dealers and jobbers on a new fixed price basis.

It is reported that among these pipes are many well known makes, but the price to the consumer will be the regular retail price, since OPA will govern all sales and prices.

Yale Prints Magazine

Nothing new to old timers is the very attractive and informational booklet which George Yale publishes known as "Smoke Signals."

Coming out several times a year, it contains articles and items of interest to the pipe smoker, as well as describing the top line of products available from the George Yale Company.

It is sent free to all who request it, and those wishing to have their name placed on the mailing list should write to George Yale, Dept. P, 1083 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.

New Wick is Made Of Asbestos Yarn

Officials of the United States Rubber Company have announced the perfection of a new type of lighter wick which is made of asbestos yarn.

Primary features of the new wick are that with the asbestos yarn as a substance, it rarely needs adjustment or trimming, and seldom needs to be replaced.

The yarn itself is braided into a very fine mesh in a cylindrical shape. Through the core is inserted a glass stick or tube which holds the wick upright and keeps it in good working order at all times, say the company officials making the announcement.

The new wick was developed by the textile research department of the rubber company.

NEW?



Variety Kit Again in Tin

John Middleton's popular "Variety Kit" is again available in tin containers, after having been put out during the war in cardboard boxes.

Included in the assortment are five of the Middleton's more popular blends with the nation's pipe smokers. They are wrapped in cellophane and tied with ribbon, making an attractive and inexpensive gift for the pipe smoker.

Parkers Guide Sent on Request

Harry Parker, widely known tobacconist of Fresno, California, will send his folder "A Guide to Good Smoking" to anyone who requests it.

The booklet contains valuable tips and information on the proper care and use of pipes. A copy may be secured by writing Harry Parker, Tobacconist, 1311 Fulton Street, Fresno, Calif.

Pouch Has Humidifier

The new combination pouch recently manufactured by Henry Lynn of Brooklyn, N. Y., features a humidifying device in the pocket along with the tobacco which keeps it fresh and properly moist until used.

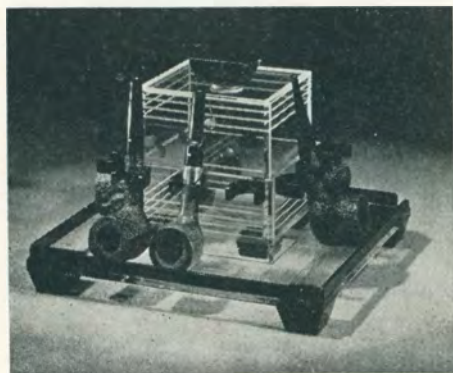
The pouch, called the Lynn Humidifier and Ventilated Combination Pouch, also has a pipe compartment which contains a number of perforations thereby allowing air to reach the pipe and dry it out. Also, the holes prevent the odor of the pipe from reaching the tobacco. The pouch is made of genuine leather, and sells for \$2.50.

New Lucite Pipe Rack

A new combination humidor and pipe rack made entirely of lucite has just been introduced by Delda Displays of Los Angeles, California.

The transparent canister shows the amount of tobacco available, and there is space for twelve pipes in holders around the canister, with room for three pipes on each of the four sides.

The rack is made of clear lucite combined with black lucite, and measures 9x9 inches. The humidor is $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ square and 5 inches deep.



House of Drake To Move Soon

The House of Drake, maker of the "Dandy" pipe lighter, will soon move to larger quarters, according to Julius Kohn of that company. Their present location is not large enough to accommodate the machinery and equipment needed to turn out the large number of orders now on hand.

The "Dandy" lighter features a three part tank which permits quicker and easier filling with the fluid, easy insertion of new wicks, and removal of the tank after it has been lit, thereby permitting its insertion deep into the bowl of a pipe.

Until the moving is completed, which will be sometime next month, the company requests that all contacts be made by mail at the present address, 543 Sixth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Two New Pipe Manufacturers Now Operating in New York

Quality From Briar House

A good grade of smoking pipes from the best quality briar root is the stated objective of Briar House, a new pipe manufacturer located in Brooklyn, N. Y., and who is now busy turning out a line of high grade briar pipes.

The firm began operating several months ago, and their first products went to members of the armed services. Company officials have just announced that their pipes are now being produced for the civilian and will shortly be on display in better pipe and tobacco shops nationally. They state their personnel is staffed with experienced men in all phases of quality pipe production.

"Tiffany" Line At Lee Singer's

Pipes made by the finest craftsmen available and of the best imported briar obtainable is the company policy of Lee Singer, Inc., new firm in New York City and founded by Lee Singer.

This pipe manufacturing company has been in operation only a few short months and as yet its products are not on the market, but Lee Singer, president of the firm, promises these new pipes of "Tiffany" quality will be available to the public shortly after the first of the year, with the possibility that a few may be ready in time for Christmas delivery.

The factory is located at 320 East Ninety-fifth Street.

The

COLLECTORS' PAGE



A collection that started seven years ago has grown to a total of over 350 pipes. He averages one pipe a week, buying some and getting others as gifts from friends.

COLLECTS PIPES FOR SEVEN YEARS

Over 350 Pipes Have Given Him Satisfaction In Smoking as Well as Providing a Pleasing, Interesting, and Inexpensive Hobby Besides

THE COLLECTING of pipes as a hobby or pastime is nothing new. Men were collecting pipes long before postage stamps were known, and it has often been said that more men collect pipes today than any other one thing, primarily because so many men are interested in pipes.

A collection doesn't have to be large, nor do the pipes have to be costly to give the owner much pleasure and satisfaction from owning them. It is true that a very delicate, hand carved meerschaum, for example, may run into hundreds and even thousands of dollars, but a two dollar briar which is presented to a fel-

low on some special occasion may bring back fond memories which are priceless.

Collecting pipes is different than collecting many other items such as postage stamps or coins or many of the other things men collect, for a pipe is always usable. Thus a pipe does double duty; it serves as an item of interest, and at the same time it affords its owner hours of pleasure through being useful to him.

Most pipe smokers, if they are at all sincere about it, soon become collectors. This doesn't mean they have a hundred pipes, but any smoker knows that he should have several pipes and use them alternately. Thus in time he finds he owns eight or ten pipes, and he actually has a small collection.

Pictured on this page is the result of one example of what happened when a youthful pipe smoker really became interested in pipes. Seven years ago he had one or two, and didn't give them much thought. He smoked them, but there his interest stopped.

Then one day his girl friend gave him a very nice Algerian briar for his birthday. It was the best pipe he had ever owned, and the young lady had even had his nickname engraved on the side of the pipe.

That was the first time Ken Brown ever had any sentimental attachment for a pipe. Instantly he prized it more than any other possession he had, simply because the one girl he loved had given it to him as a gift. He says he wonders

now whether he thought more of the pipe or the girl that gave it to him, but whatever it was, it started his interest in pipes and they became more than just a piece of wood to hold tobacco and give off smoke.

But he prizes this pipe (shown left on page 24) for more than just this reason. Shortly after it was given to him he and his girl friend had a quarrel, prompted partly by the pipe. As he looked at the inscription "Brownie" he realized how much the girl really meant to him, and made up his mind to win her back and marry her.

This he did, and today he cherishes this pipe as not only the one that started his collection, but also the one that started him on the road to marital happiness as well. As can be imagined, Brown wouldn't part with that pipe for anything on earth.

"People often ask me which is my favorite pipe," says Brown. "That isn't a hard question to answer, although from my more than 350 I have a lot which I enjoy and which I consider my favorites. But if I had to choose one to smoke, my favorite would be my Dr. Grabow Bull Moose (pictured at the right on page 24) simply because it is a comfortable pipe to hold in the hand as well as an easy pipe to hold in the mouth.

"It smokes cool and somehow just sets



This home made pipe has a hickory bowl and walnut stem, and was given to Brown many years ago by a family friend. It has given many hours of smoking pleasure.

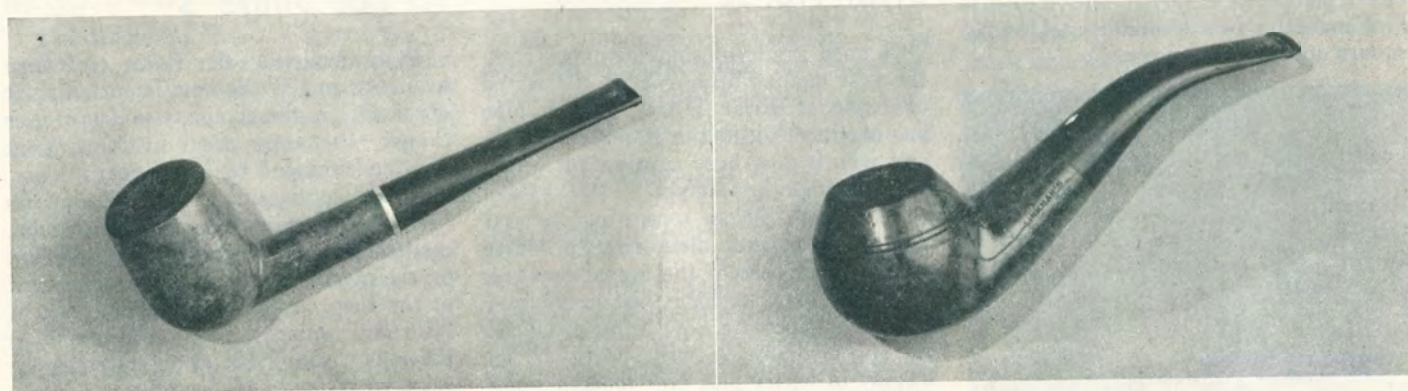
me off right when I want to relax for a while. This pipe has many times taken me out of the dumps. Just why, I don't know, but there have been times when I have been a bit discouraged or out of sorts with the world. I would pick up this favorite, relax in a chair with a mild blend, and somehow I'd soon be seeing the brighter side of things. That sounds like hokum to many people, I know, but the real pipe smoker will understand what I mean."

Brown takes pride in the fact that all of his pipes are usable. "I have smoked practically all of the pipes in my collection. I have two or three that are of

the ornamental variety, which I have not as yet smoked, but the rest have all been used, and most all of them are really good pipes."

In all, Brown says he has over 350 pipes, yet he started his collection only seven years ago. "I usually try to get one new pipe a week, and in the past seven years I have just about averaged that. Most of them I purchase myself, but sometimes the pocketbook won't permit my getting a really good one. It's times like that when I add to my corn-cob unit, or perhaps Christmas or an anniversary comes along and my friends

(Continued on Page 34)



Left, the pipe that started it all. It was given to him by his girl friend several years ago and was responsible for his interest in pipe collecting. He treasures it because of the donor. Right, his favorite shape is the popular bull moose.

PIPE LOVERS

Left, an unusual pipe shape that originated in Africa. Known as a Boer, it is one of Brown's more unusual items. Right, two earthenware pipes imported from Austria. They are well made and display expert workmanship. They are a popular smoke in Europe but have never been favorites with smokers in America.



Breaking In the New Pipe

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Believing that breaking in a new pipe is of primary interest to all readers, PIPE LOVERS presents in this column each month the recommendations suggested by America's leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. This month's suggestions come from The House of Comoy of New York.)

BEFORE smoking your Comoy pipe for the first time, moisten the inside of the bowl slightly with water, using your finger to distribute it evenly.

Some pipe smokers prefer a solution of honey and water, as this will cause the carbonization of the bowl to start more quickly. This is a matter of personal choice.

However, do not attempt to start a new pipe until you have applied moisture to the inside of the bowl.

Then fill your pipe with tobacco, preferably not more than three-quarters full, while the bowl is still moist.

Tobacco should be packed firmly in the bowl, but never tightly. A loosely filled pipe smokes hot, and is likely to burn the bowl as well as your tongue.

To obtain the best results from your pipe, the tobacco should be smoked down to the bottom of the bowl. Because of this, many of the more experienced pipe smokers will alternate a full bowl with one filled not more than half way, at least in the beginning, until a desirable, slight crusting of carbon (which is called a "cake") covers the entire interior of the bowl.

Smoke the new pipe very slowly. Never smoke a new pipe where it will be subjected to a high wind. Do not scorch the bowl with too great heat, otherwise its smoking qualities and ability to form a cake will be impaired. A pipe, as well as pipe tobacco, are designed for slow, calm, relaxed smoking.

After smoking, wait until the pipe is cold. Never fill a pipe while it is hot. Do not remove the mouthpiece from a pipe that is hot. Make sure the pipe is cold, then place the whole palm around the mouthpiece and detach it from the bowl with a gentle, twisting motion.

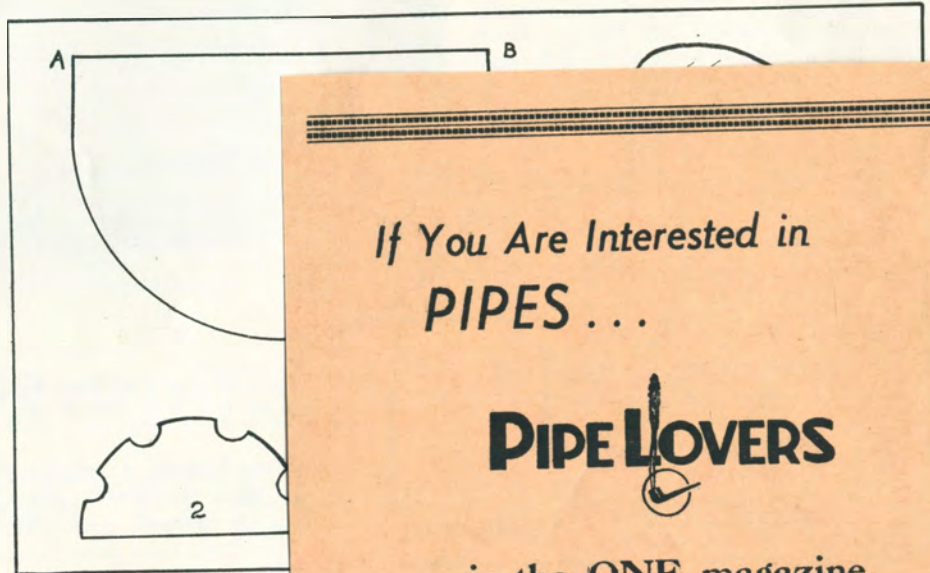
When the cake begins to exceed 1/16 of an inch, it should be removed promptly with a reamer or dull knife—never a sharp knife. Take special care not to cut into the wood of the bowl. Scrape only the carbon.

Watch these instructions for breaking in your new Comoy, and it will give you years of real smoking pleasure.



PIPE

Helpful Hints and Ideas that



Book Ends Hold Pipes

When I noticed the top of my den was getting crowded, I decided to make some book ends that by attaching a simple one of my book ends, then doing double duty, the pipe rack was removed from the den.

The construction of the rack accommodates four pipes and can be built in one of two ways.

As may be seen in the photograph and drawing, I used is of the inexpensive metal variety found in ten cent stores, book shops, and office supply houses.

The rack itself is made of ordinary 1/4" plywood, although any wood or material of similar thickness could be used with equal success.

Only three pieces are needed. The bottom, No. 1 in the diagram, is a half moon shape which is easily marked out with an ordinary compass. Dimensions are not given since the size of these book ends varies, and those who make such a rack can easily find their own measurements from the book end they obtain.

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PIPE LOVERS

CRAFT

Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

are cut out of the top should be approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ " in diameter for ordinary sized stems, and slightly larger if pipes having bigger sized stems are to be held.

The middle support, No. 3, is tapered slightly at the top in order to give correct perspective to the finished holder. Also for looks, the outside edges of this support are rounded, as shown in the edge view (No. 4). This is not necessary, but lends a better appearance to the rack. The length of this center support should not be over 4" for average sized pipes.

Small brads are used to nail the wooden pieces together, and a small screw inserted from the bottom through a drilled hole in the metal base of the book end holds the rack firmly in position.

I placed a small strip of metal, $\frac{1}{2}$ " in width, around the bottom of the rack to keep the pipes in place. Instead of this metal "guard rail" the usual niches ordinarily placed in the bottom of pipe racks could be made which would serve the purpose just as well.

A coat of shellac or colored enamel completes the project.

—DALE LINN,
Springfield, Mass.

Pass 'Em Along

Pass along your ideas, short cuts, pet discoveries, and suggestions to fellow pipe enthusiasts. Contributors whose ideas are accepted and appear on this page are given a high quality pipe lighter.

Send all contributions, with photos and diagrams when necessary, to the editor. This is your page. The other fellow wants to know what you've discovered that makes pipe smoking more enjoyable, the same as you like to read about his, so send yours in today.

Blotter Adds Moisture

This is probably not new to old timers but the newer pipe smoker may not be familiar with the use of a blotter to keep tobacco moist.

A few drops of water or any humidifying liquid placed on a blotter is excellent to give dry tobacco the needed moisture for perfect smoking. The blotter is placed in the pouch or cannister for one or two days before being removed.

—EMERY LUCAS,
Atlanta, Ga.

MY FAVORITE BLEND

(Each month the editors of *Pipe Lovers* award an all leather, seal tight tobacco pouch to the person sending in the best "Favorite Blend." All contributions should be addressed to the editor.)

I have found the following mixture to be my favorite of many that I have tried and can heartily recommend it to anyone:

Perique	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Latakia	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.
Selbur	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Virginia	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
White Burley	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

This gives a light aromatic smoke for those who prefer a mixture of this kind.

—M. B. WHITE,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Mint Used to Give Aroma

A sort of synthetic aroma can be given to pipe tobacco by placing a small mint such as a life saver in the pouch with the tobacco.

The mixture should be well moist so that the flavor will be absorbed easily. Of course, some mints give off their aroma more readily than others, and some experimenting may be necessary before the right type to please the individual taste is found.

Clove, wintergreen, and violet have been most successful with me, whereas peppermint does not seem to blend well with a smoking tobacco.

The smoke from tobacco treated in this manner is most satisfactory and is not unlike regular aromatic blends.

—C. S. JACKSON,
Dixon, Ill.



Notched Block Holds Bulldog

My favorite pipe is a bulldog, and as those who have smoked them know, their "V" shaped bottom will not permit them to be laid on any flat surface without tipping over and causing a chance of the side of the bowl being burned.

To solve this little matter I made a simple holder out of a block of pine wood as shown in the above photograph.

A "V" shaped notch is chiseled in the block which corresponds to the shape of the bottom of the pipe. This can be done with a sharp chisel or with a power saw if greater accuracy and a neater looking job is desired.

Although the one shown in the picture is an old one which I usually keep on my workbench to hold my pipe between smokes while I am puttering around, it has served the purpose perfectly.

I am now making two smaller ones of colored block plastic which should make an attractive adornment for my desk at the office.

—EARL PHILLIPS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breaking In the New Pipe

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However, do not attempt to start a new pipe until you have applied moisture to the inside of the bowl.

Then fill your pipe with tobacco, preferably not more than three-quarters full, while the bowl is still moist.

Tobacco should be packed firmly in the bowl, but never tightly. A loosely filled pipe smokes hot, and is likely to burn the bowl as well as your tongue.

To obtain the best results from your pipe, the tobacco should be smoked down to the bottom of the bowl. Because of this, many of the more experienced pipe smokers will alternate a full bowl with one filled not more than half way, at least in the beginning, until a desirable, slight crusting of carbon (which is called a "cake") covers the entire interior of the bowl.

Smoke the new pipe very slowly. Never smoke a new pipe where it will be subjected to a high wind. Do not scorch the bowl with too great heat, otherwise its smoking qualities and ability to form a cake will be impaired. A pipe, as well as pipe tobacco, are designed for slow, calm, relaxed smoking.

After smoking, wait until the pipe is cold. Never fill a pipe while it is hot. Do not remove the mouthpiece from a pipe that is hot. Make sure the pipe is cold, then place the whole palm around the mouthpiece and detach it from the bowl with a gentle, twisting motion.

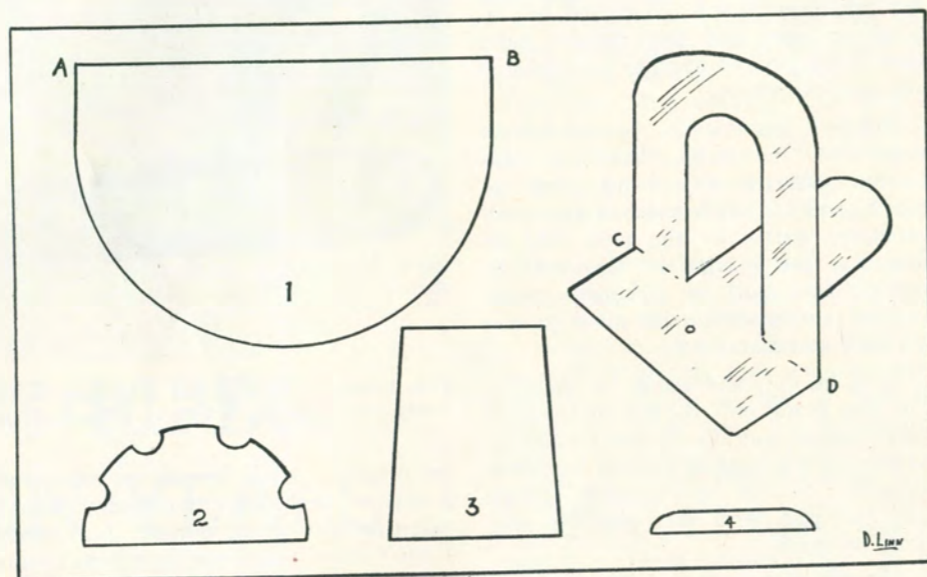
When the cake begins to exceed 1/16 of an inch, it should be removed promptly with a reamer or dull knife—never a sharp knife. Take special care not to cut into the wood of the bowl. Scrape only the carbon.

Watch these instructions for breaking in your new Comoy, and it will give you years of real smoking pleasure.



PIPE CRAFT

Helpful Hints and Ideas that Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable



Book Ends Hold Pipes

When I noticed the top of the desk in my den was getting crowded for space I decided to make some changes. I found that by attaching a simple pipe rack to one of my book ends, the book end was then doing double duty, and my original pipe rack was removed to another location.

The construction of this holder which accommodates four pipes, is very simple and can be built in one evening.

As may be seen in the accompanying photograph and drawing, the book end I used is of the inexpensive metal variety found in ten cent stores, book shops, and office supply houses.

The rack itself is made of ordinary 1/4" plywood, although any wood or material of similar thickness could be used with equal success.

Only three pieces are needed. The bottom, No. 1 in the diagram, is a half moon shape which is easily marked out with an ordinary compass. Dimensions are not given since the size of these book ends varies, and those who make such a rack can easily find their own measurements from the book end they obtain.

The diameter of the bottom (the distance from A to B) should be the same as the width of the book end (the distance from C to D). In the one shown in the photograph this measurement was 4 3/4".

The diameter of the top piece, No. 2, should be about 3/4 the diameter of the bottom. The four half moons which



PIPE LOVERS

are cut out of the top should be approximately 5/8" in diameter for ordinary sized stems, and slightly larger if pipes

Pass 'Em Along

Pass along your ideas, short cuts, and suggestions to fellow enthusiasts. Contributors are accepted and appear to be given a high quality

contributions, with photos when necessary, to the page. The other to know what you've discovered makes pipe smoking the same as you like his, so send yours in

Adds

olly not new to old timers pipe smoker may not be the use of a blotter to

of water or any humidified on a blotter is dried tobacco the needed effect smoking. The blotter the pouch or cannister two days before being

—EMERY LUCAS,
Atlanta, Ga.

ND

leather, seal tight
rite Blend." All

I have found the following mixture to be my favorite of many that I have tried and can heartily recommend it to anyone:

Perique	1/4 oz.
Latakia	1/8 oz.
Selbur	1/2 oz.
Virginia	1/2 oz.
White Burley	1/2 oz.

This gives a light aromatic smoke for those who prefer a mixture of this kind.

—M. B. WHITE,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Mint Used to Give Aroma

A sort of synthetic aroma can be given to pipe tobacco by placing a small mint such as a life saver in the pouch with the tobacco.

The mixture should be well moist so that the flavor will be absorbed easily. Of course, some mints give off their aroma more readily than others, and some experimenting may be necessary before the right type to please the individual taste is found.

Clove, wintergreen, and violet have been most successful with me, whereas peppermint does not seem to blend well with a smoking tobacco.

The smoke from tobacco treated in this manner is most satisfactory and is not unlike regular aromatic blends.

—C. S. JACKSON,
Dixon, Ill.



Notched Block Holds Bulldog

My favorite pipe is a bulldog, and as those who have smoked them know, their "V" shaped bottom will not permit them to be laid on any flat surface without tipping over and causing a chance of the side of the bowl being burned.

To solve this little matter I made a simple holder out of a block of pine wood as shown in the above photograph.

A "V" shaped notch is chiseled in the block which corresponds to the shape of the bottom of the pipe. This can be done with a sharp chisel or with a power saw if greater accuracy and a neater looking job is desired.

Although the one shown in the picture is an old one which I usually keep on my workbench to hold my pipe between smokes while I am puttering around, it has served the purpose perfectly.

I am now making two smaller ones of colored block plastic which should make an attractive adornment for my desk at the office.

—EARL PHILLIPS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TWO BROTHERS AND A PIPE

Based On a True Story

By BOB FULTON

HENDERSON slumped easily into the steamer chair, pulled a heavy woolen blanket over him and watched the white caps far out on the ocean. It had been a long time since he had put out to sea, almost thirty years. He recalled how he planned to return to England when his father had passed away eleven years ago, but business conditions prevented his making a voyage at that time.

Thirty years is a long time to be away from England, and he often wondered what the homeland looked like. He recalled how his last boat trip had brought him from Liverpool to Capetown, where he had received a good position with an exporter. That sailing was much different than the present voyage, for his whole family had come to the dock to see him off, mother, father, and his two younger brothers, Richard and Phillip. Richard was such a little fellow then. And that was the last time he had ever seen his father.

Now that he was bound for England again after nearly thirty years in South Africa, he wondered what changes he would find. His mother would be much older, now in her seventies. It would be good to see her again. And his brothers, Richard and Phillip — would he recognize them? And dad, he could see him now, sitting in the sun room with his hand-made briar pipe ever with him. He always seemed to favor that particular one, because a friend had given it to him on a special occasion. Only in his mind's eye could he see his father, for he had passed on eleven years ago.

As he was dreaming of home and watching the sea gulls looping in the breeze the steward came past him with another man and he overheard the

steward say, "Here, sir, is a fine location. This chair is unoccupied and you may have it if you wish."

"Thank you, sir," said the man, and he sat down easily in the deck chair next to Henderson.

For several moments neither man spoke. Henderson finally broke the ice when he asked for a match to light his pipe. "Glad to oblige," said the stranger, and offered him one from his coat pocket.

"Thanks," said Henderson, and then for several moments neither said a word.

As the puffs of smoke drifted towards the stranger, he asked politely, "I beg pardon, but that's a delightful tobacco you're smoking. May I inquire the name of the blend?"

"It's one I have made special for me by a fellow in Capetown," was the reply. "Would you like to try a pipeful?"

"It smells very nice. Yes, I should like to try some, if you don't object."

"Not at all," said Henderson as he pulled a well worn pouch from his pocket and handed it to the stranger.

The young man took it, filled his pipe, returned the pouch, and then lighted his briar. "Mmmm," he murmured after he had sampled the special blend. It is nice. I wonder if it is available in England?" he inquired.

"I'm sure I don't know," replied Henderson. "I'd be glad to give you the tobacconist's name and address and you might drop him a postal."

Henderson pulled out an old envelope and scrawled the name and address on the back of it. "Here," he said as he thrust the paper in the stranger's hand.

It was evident that the new man enjoyed the mixture. Henderson watched him as he puffed quietly. The pipe was a fine one, but an old one, and was not unlike his father's favorite briar—the one he used to enjoy so much.

Of course there are lots of pipes, so Henderson didn't pay too much attention to the similarity, but then he re-

(Continued on Page 33)



PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE

"I'd like to know what your pipe's got that I haven't got."

PIPE LOVERS



Questions and ANSWERS

By **KEN BROWN**

If you have any question concerning pipes, tobaccos, or related subjects, Mr. Brown will be glad to answer them for you. Write to him in care of this magazine. Be sure to enclose a self addressed stamped envelope for your reply.

Q. What is the best way of cleaning a good briar pipe? Nearly everyone has a different method, and I would like to know which you recommend. C. L. S., Ft. Worth, Texas.

A. There are dozens of ways of cleaning a pipe, all of them perfectly satisfactory. It should be remembered that a pipe usually gets dirty in the stem and not the bowl, therefore it is the stem that needs the cleaning, and the bowl is usually best left alone.

Frequent cleaning of the shank will keep it from becoming strong due to the tobacco tars that collect there. Even the mildest smoke will taste strong if it is sucked through a dirty or unclean stem. It is best, therefore, to keep the stem from ever getting so dirty that it becomes strong.

Running a pipe cleaner through the stem after every few pipefuls is the best way to keep a pipe sweet and smoking nice. If the pipe cleaner is not sufficient to get all the dirt and residue, let the steam of the teakettle run through the stem. This should loosen most of the dirt and tars, and the application of a cleaner will then get practically all of it. Be sure to let the pipe dry thoroughly after each treatment.

Q. What is meant by "dream" tobacco? J. S. T., Toledo, Ohio.

A. This is generally considered to mean opium because of the dreams which come following the smoking of opium.

Q. What is meant by a block meerschaum pipe and how does it differ from any other meerschaum pipe? R. P. C., Virginia, Minn.

A. A block of meerschaum pipe is one that has been made from a block of pure meerschaum. It differs from the cheaper variety of meerschaum which is made by compressing meerschaum "dust." The block meerschaum pipes

are seldom priced under ten dollars, whereas the "dust" variety can be found for around three dollars.

Q. Can anything be done with tobacco that has gone stale? I have some that has dried up and is not right for use in the pipe. Can it be salvaged or shall I discard it? R. T. Ogden, Utah.

A. Probably all it needs is to be moistened. You might try some after it has been humidified, and if it doesn't taste very good, mix some sweeter mixture with it. Some pipe smokers add pieces of apple, orange, geranium stems, etc., to sweeten up tobaccos which have become stale through drying up.

Q. Can you give me the name and address of Factory No. 6, Dist. of Kentucky? E. L. R., Joplin, Mo.

A. This is the Tobacco Blending Corp., 803 S. 12th St., Louisville, Ky.

Q. Is myrtle wood any good for the making of smoking pipes? I have heard that it is now being used. E. S., Lansing, Mich.

A. Myrtle wood is used to some extent for making pipes, but we do not know of any company making pipes of this material for commercial sale. Most of it is done by amateurs, pipe hobbyists, or those who make such pipes to order.

As to its quality for smoking, we can only quote from those who have tried pipes made of myrtle wood. Some smoke them exclusively, some say they are about the same as briar in taste and quality, while others do not care for them at all. The wood is very pretty and when waxed makes a beautiful pipe.

Q. What is the difference between the bulldog and the squat bulldog? S. G., Detroit, Mich.

A. Both pipes are very similar in shape and design except that the bowl of the squat bulldog has a compressed appearance, and is not as high as a bulldog.

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THAT BOY FROM OHIO

(Continued from Page 17)

boxcar together with five German soldiers as guards and started on their way to Germany. The weather was cold, and snow had fallen on the ground. As the train approached the German border Granecki again remembered how he had once before decided he didn't want to go to Germany—at least in the company of the Germans. Escaping barefooted from a moving freight train with five Nazi guards in the same boxcar would be a thriller even the movies would say was against all reason. And to discourage such thoughts in the minds of their prisoners, the guards had even removed the shoes and belts of their subjects.

Granecki watched his chance, the decision to jump from that train becoming more pronounced as the distance to the German border lessened. At least here he he could find some sympathetic Italian civilians, but in Germany, he might find no one friendly to his plight.

IT WOULD have to be a jump from the moving train into the snow. There was no other answer. With two other men he watched his chance, and at a moment when the guards were not looking, the trio jumped from the train and landed among some rocks. It was then that they walked for two days and nights over frozen ground before they reached the Italian farmhouse.

Upon leaving alone, Granecki walked for 20 days until he passed a farmhouse and a girl called to him. "Where are you going?" she asked in Italian.

Granecki didn't know whether this was a trap or not. Should he keep on going or should he take a chance on this young girl who somehow seemed friendly?

While he was trying to decide what to do she beckoned him to come inside, and something about her manner and the way she smiled assured him that he would be in safe company. The raw cold wind was beginning to tell on him at last, and even partial safety from the enemy would at least be complete relief from the unbearable weather.

Once inside the home, Granecki identified himself, and with his ever widening vocabulary of Italian words he soon became friends with the entire family, who, he says, "treated me like a king."

The second night he was there he heard a knock on the door. Quickly peering outside a window he noticed a German officer. Could this be a trick after all? Had these people who seemed so friendly at first actually called the Ges-

tapo? Instantly he was alarmed. The lady of the house noticed his anxiety and whispered, "Come, quickly, follow me." She tiptoed to the rear of the house and went out through the back door with Granecki close behind her. Once in the dooryard she whispered, "That officer has come to call on my eldest daughter. Best you hide in the barn until he is gone."

Granecki didn't need a second invitation. In a flash he was out of sight behind a pile of hay, and there he remained until the officer left in the wee small hours of the morning.

Somehow the word leaked out that in the community an American officer was hiding. As a result, Granecki was shifted around from home to home to avoid being caught during one of the regular searches being made by the German guards. This went well until one night as he was walking near the home where he had been staying, he was stopped by Gestapo men for questioning.

"Your identification papers, please," they demanded. Proper identification credentials were required of everyone, and Granecki knew it. Here was a tight spot. But he had escaped such situations before, and unless his ingenuity left him at that moment, he would get out of this scrape, too.

His mind worked at lightning speed. "I beg your pardon," he said, with head high as if insulted. "The idea that I should have to have my papers even when I go out for a short stroll to see a neighbor is absurd. Of course I have papers, but I just happened to leave them at home," he bluffed. "But, if you *must* see them, come along with me to my home and you may inspect them."

Granecki says his heart was thumping louder than any of the biggest field artillery pieces in action. He could only hope that the officers would not insist, for, of course, he had no papers.

"Very well," they replied. "You may pass this once, but in the future you must have your papers on your person at all times."

This close shave was a bit too much for Granecki's nerves. More than three months of this nomad life in enemy territory, with insufficient nourishment and inadequate clothing for the bitter cold, were beginning to tell on him. Now he was really frightened. Now he knew the Germans would make an earnest search for him. The rumor that an American was hiding in the community was all over town. To be found in a local home would mean prison for the

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owner, and Granecki couldn't see such treatment come to those who had befriended him, so he spent the night in a field. His hunch was right, for that night the officers searched every home in town.

KNOWING HE could not return to the village no matter what the reason, Granecki started out again, once more wandering aimlessly in enemy territory. He finally ran onto a group of partisans with whom he stayed for some time. He learned they were going to go through German lines and thought here at last was his chance to reach Allied ground—and safety.

Returning to American lines would seem an easy task, but the problem then arose of getting into Allied territory without being shot before identification could be established. This was finally solved by forming a patrol, including Lt. Granecki, which went ahead to make first contact. "A lot of identification was necessary before the American and

British guards and officers would believe our papers were in order," said Granecki. "We resembled anything but Allied soldiers, and it is no wonder they questioned us so closely."

Granecki made a detailed report to Army officials concerning not only his experiences during the three months period, but also explained how he had assisted the partisans in a well executed program of sabotage behind enemy lines. He said it felt good to be able to walk with complete freedom and not have to fear the Gestapo every moment.

But once back in safe hands, Lt. Granecki's adventures were over. After a much needed rest he was sent back to the States for recuperation and eventual reassignment. But the most thrilling event of all to Lt. Walter Granecki, Army engineer who spent three months wandering in enemy territory and who twice escaped from Nazi custody, was to arrive home on Christmas day, 1944, greet his wife, Juanita, who had never

given up hope he would return alive, and to see for the first time his young son, Ronnie Lee.

(Editor's Note: Lt. Granecki's thrilling war experiences appeared in serial form in the Saturday Evening Post a short while ago. He has made numerous appearances before clubs and radio audiences throughout the country, and is now writing a book about his escapes from Nazi hands. Clark Gable is scheduled to retell the story on the Cavalcade of America radio program some time in January, and a motion picture based on his experiences is under consideration.)

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TOBACCO BLENDS

(Continued from Page 32)

thereafter the same mixture can be compounded in any amount upon request.

Many of the more popular blends in use today had such a beginning. As the smoker would pass his favorite mixture around for his friends to sample, they would ask him where he got it, secure the prescription or formula number, and then send for a half pound or more of the blend. As sales for a certain formula would increase, the tobacconist would decide to put up this particular mixture in commercial packages for public sale to his customers, and thus would be born a new blend of pipe tobacco.

DIFFERENT BLENDS have a different effect upon the tastes of various individuals. The habitual smoker seldom favors an aromatic blend, while the occasional smoker can't quite enjoy the heavier, more bity mixtures. Also, each smoker has different tastes regarding the flavor of the tobacco. Some men like the rum flavoring, while others prefer maple or walnut. Various combinations are now seen on the market, and no doubt these will multiply many times in the future.

It is somewhat strange that no other herb or plant has ever been found that has met with any popularity for smoking purposes. Furthermore, no plant has as yet been used even in a minute part for flavoring or any other purpose in a pipe mixture. Today, all the leaf ingredients in a tobacco blend come from the tobacco plant itself, or at least from a plant in the tobacco family.

A few years ago there was considerable attempt on the part of some less scrupulous tobacco merchants to adulterate their products with any cheap smoking material which would reduce the amount of the costly tobacco and increase the profit to the shopkeeper. Coltsfoot, cabbage leaves, and in fact any weed whose dried leaves could be employed were forced upon the unsuspecting smoker.

This practice was more prevalent in foreign countries where the better tobaccos, imported from America, were quite expensive. Since they were largely sold by weight, any substance which would add poundage to the tobacco was employed, and roasted grain, lime, powdered wood, and even ordinary sand have been discovered in tobaccos in an attempt to increase their weight. The addition of excessive moisture was used to gain the same effect.

Rigid government inspection insures good, pure tobacco when the smoker makes his purchase today. Even the moisture content is controlled, so that a

pound of tobacco when purchased these days gives the customer true weight according to law.

The mixing of tobaccos by the individual has been growing in popularity during the past few years. Some of the larger tobacco manufacturing companies are now putting up complete mixing kits containing the primary tobaccos which are used in making smoking blends. With these kits, or with the tobaccos purchased in separate units, the pipe enthusiast is now able to enjoy the fun of experimenting with the various tobaccos and making his own mixtures.

Before discussing tobacco blending any further it might be best to describe each of the more commonly used tobaccos for this purpose, tell something about them, and what their function is in a smoking mixture. This we shall take up in the second article of this series which will appear in the February issue.

COLLECTS PIPES

(Continued from Page 25)

remember me with a new meerschaum or a calabash."

In his collection, Brown has practically all of the better known makes and styles. "I have never cared about the odd or 'Rube Goldberg' pipes as some collectors do. I prefer good pipes that I can smoke. Perhaps some day I'll go in for ornamental, antique, and more expensive items.

"One which is rather uncommon is the Boer shape made by George Yale (pictured left below on page 25). This style originated in Africa. I enjoy smoking it because it draws well, stays clean, and is remarkably cool. The shape is rather unusual, at least in this country, but it is made of good quality briar and is generally considered to be a better type.

"Perhaps the nearest thing I have to a 'collector's item' would be the Austrian earthenware pipes (pictured on page 25). These were made in Austria and are not too common in this country. They are not necessarily expensive, but are not found in abundance over here, although they are said to be quite common in Austria. I understand none have been imported since the start of the war.

"These smoke quite cool for an earthenware pipe, although they do not compare with a briar. I have always liked their unique design, and the workmanship is of the very best quality. The design and coloring varies in every pipe, and no two are ever the same."

Brown says the earthenware pipe differs from the clay pipe in that the earthenware pipe is much harder, and the

baking process which it goes through makes it less subject to breakage.

"I have only one homemade pipe in my collection. This pipe is a combination of walnut and hickory and was made many years ago by an old friend of the family in Illinois. He used to make pipes as a hobby and was continually trying to make some new shape or design. This one (shown at top of page 25) has a long walnut shank or stem, with a bowl made of hickory. Any old time pipe smoker knows the smoking enjoyment that comes from such a combination.

"The long shank insures coolness, and the hickory bowl gives a pleasant taste. When this pipe was made, the hole down the shank was drilled clear through, and the bottom end was then plugged up with a piece of walnut. But although it may look unlike anything usually seen these days, this pipe has given many pleasant hours of enjoyable smoking."

Brown is never without a pipe, but then, who would be with a collection to choose from such as his? Every pipe has its own meaning, its own memory. It would seem he would forget a few of them, but pick up any pipe out of the lot and instantly he can tell you where he got it, on what occasion, and under what circumstances.

"Many of them serve as souvenirs of trips I have taken," he says. "Some people take pictures of their travels to serve as mementoes, others buy vases, carvings, and similar curios to remind them of the places visited, but I have always purchased a good pipe. It gives me hours of smoking enjoyment for years afterwards, and each time I smoke the pipe I recall the trip on which it was obtained."

Brown makes no estimate of how big his collection will be in another seven years. "When I started I set my goal at 100, but when I had achieved that number I had no desire to quit. I just kept on adding pipes until I had 200, and then 300. I guess I never will stop. It is great fun, and I get double enjoyment from them."

Although he has several racks and cases for his collection, these are not enough to accommodate them all. "Some day I shall build a big rack or showcase to hold them all, but as yet that day hasn't come," he says.

"My pipes have been a constant source of pleasure to me ever since I started collecting them, and for anyone who is interested in pipes, I can heartily recommend this type of hobby. A collection need not be expensive to be interesting, and if the pipes are of the best quality when purchased, they can be smoked and thus doubly serve as a never-ending means of real enjoyment as well."

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